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**Ford Aides See Decline in Inflation Tax-Cut Options Aid to Be Ready**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Ford administration economic advisers today forecast a declining rate of inflation in the next few months and said that a tax-cut program would have a "significant" impact on the economy.

"We do look for a gradual easing of the rate of inflation to a 7-per-cent annual rate by June," said Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The nation's inflation has been rising at a rate of between 10 and 12 per cent in the last year.

Mr. Greenspan also said at an economic briefing for newsmen at the White House that the administration would continue to increase the tax rate on income over 7 per cent in the third quarter of 1975, but would mean an increase to about 6.4 million unemployed workers from the October total of 5.1 million.

**Worse Than Expected**

Mr. Greenspan said industry jobs of workers, especially in the auto industry, were worse than expected and he said the "bad" figures for November would show a "very significant increase" from October, when it was 6 per cent.

Treasury Secretary William Simon, who was with Mr. Greenspan at the briefing, told newsmen that the administration's economic advisers would send President Ford a new list of economic options, including tax cuts they are needed next year.

But Mr. Simon said that tax cuts had not yet been seriously suggested and represented only one of several possible options, which also still include an increase in the federal gasoline tax.

Mr. Greenspan said he would not cut reductions until 1975, and he emphasized that it is a need to stimulate the economy to bring it out of a recession. He said the stimulation should come from tax reduction rather than spending increases.

**The 'Main Thrust'**

Mr. Simon said that the "main thrust" of the administration's economic policy was still to control inflation, but he said it was possible that there will be some changes in economic policy in the months ahead.

But he said: "To focus entirely on a recession would be a mistake; it would lead to higher inflation and higher unemployment." And he said a big increase in federal spending would not solve the recession.

Both Mr. Simon and Mr. Greenspan said they believed the nation's economy would resume growth by the third quarter of 1975.

**Ford Appeals For Passage Of Trade Bill**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—President Ford has urged Congress to give him trade-negotiating authority to deal with serious economic problems at home and to help avert a worldwide "crisis of the most serious proportions."

Speaking for Congress to pass the trade bill before the month is out, Mr. Ford said yesterday that the world faces problems of energy, food, inflation and recession that threaten employment and income and "menace political and security relationships that the United States has taken a generation to help construct."

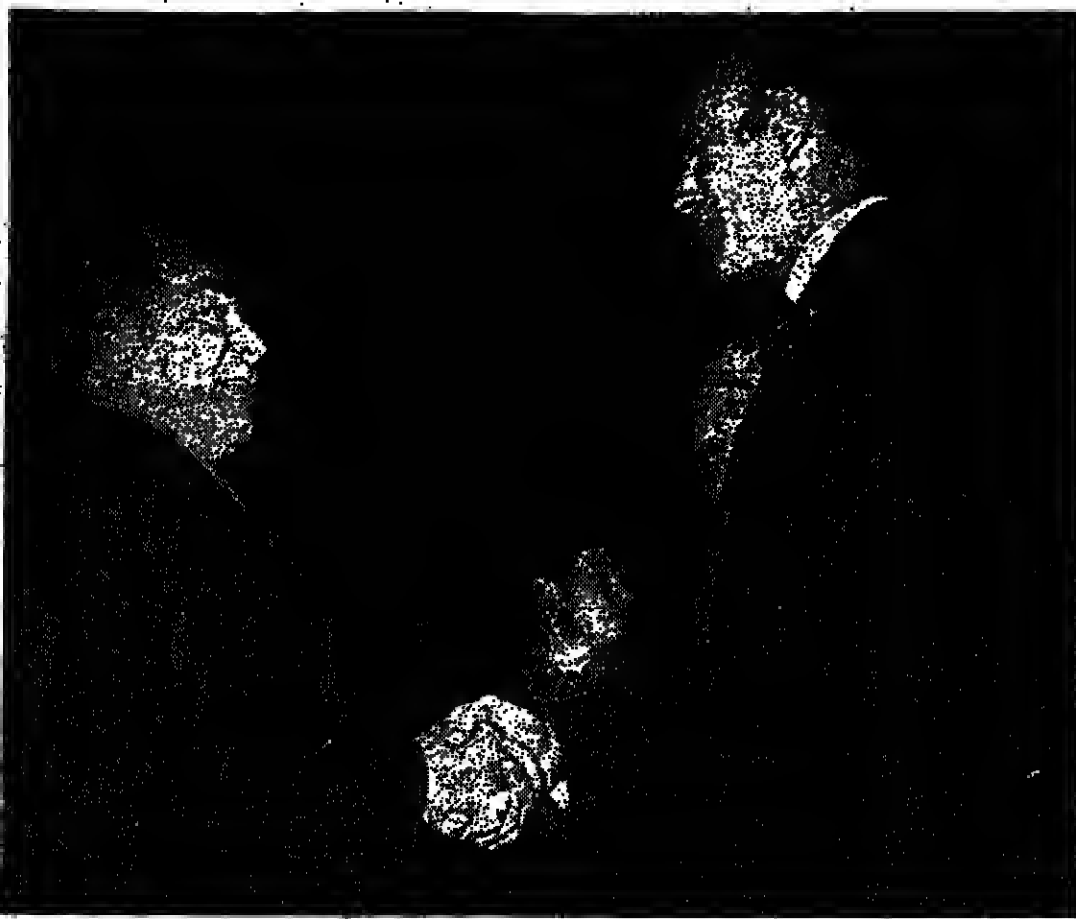
"Unless we approach these problems constructively and cooperatively with our principal trading partners, we and the world may face a crisis of the most serious proportions," the President told a coalition of business, civic and government leaders lobbying for passage of the bill.

**Amendments Expected**

In his 30-minute address to the American Conference on Trade, Mr. Ford did not mention the issue of the emigration of Russian Jews. But he recognized that congressional efforts to pass the bill this year may depend on confining the legislation to trade matters.

Mr. Ford said failure to pass the bill "will gravely affect my efforts to turn our economy upward. It will severely limit my ability to work for international economic cooperation abroad."

The bill would give the President broad powers to negotiate for lower tariffs, reduced "non-tariff barriers" such as import quotas and for free access to critical materials.



BREZHNEV ARRIVAL—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing welcoming Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev last night at Orly Airport as the Russian arrived for series of talks.

**Pressure Mounts for Removal Mills Expected to Quit House Panel**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Rep. William Mills is expected to resign shortly as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee after his relationship with a striptease dancer brought pressure for his removal.

Capitol Hill sources said today that the general feeling among House Democrats was that the 66-year-old veteran legislator, one of the most powerful men in Congress, had lost his effectiveness for the past year or two.

**Terribly Tired**

The Arkansas Democrat, who entered Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday after successive refusals to his power by a party caucus, was reported by a hospital spokesman today to be in satisfactory condition. Before he left for the hospital, Mr. Mills had told colleagues in Congress that he was "terribly tired."

Today, Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said that the 36-year House member would probably be deposited as chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

He told newsmen that Mr. Mills "is a sick man."

Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, a member of Ways and Means, said, "We would be substantially better served with new leadership. The present temperament of the committee would indicate we were going to get a new chairman."

Mr. Vanik said that if Mr. Mills lost the chairmanship, he would probably leave Congress as well. "I don't see him deprived of his chairmanship and remaining in Congress," Mr. Vanik said.

**Albert's Comment**

While rumors spread that the Arkansas might resign, reporters asked Speaker Albert whether Democrats meant to elect Mr. Mills from the chairmanship he has occupied for 17 years. Speaker Albert replied: "I think that's a pretty accurate statement."

Mr. Mills' wife, Polly, to whom he has been married 40 years, gave the first information on his condition since he entered the hospital in a statement that said: "The doctors have been urging Wilbur to enter the hospital for a complete examination for some time and I have been urging him to do so. I do not know how long he will be required to remain in the hospital, but I will be with him daily."

Annabel Battistella, the striptease dancer Mr. Mills visited in Boston last weekend, causing new controversy over his behavior, is expected to visit him in the hospital, too. Mrs. Battistella, whose professional name is Fanny Faye, abruptly terminated a dancing engagement in New York last night amid boos, telling reporters tearfully that she meant to visit the ailing representative.

**A Close Friend**

The stripper, who says she is a close friend of both Mr. and Mrs. Mills, came to public notice after she and Mr. Mills had a brush with the police at 2 a.m. on Oct. 7. Washington Park police stopped his speeding car, which was driven by another man, and found Mr. Mills intoxicated. Miss Faye jumped or fell into Washington's Tidal Basin and was fished out by the police.

Despite the bad publicity and criticism that the incident brought, Rep. Mills won re-election last month in Arkansas after saying he was embarrassed by his behavior. However, his weekend trip to Boston, during which Miss Faye led the representative out on stage in a burlesque house, sparked strong sentiment for his removal as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

A caucus of Democrats, including many newly elected liberals, curbed the committee's power in two separate actions.

Rep. Sam Gibbons, D-Fla., a conservative member, said Mr. Mills "could no longer be the 'strongest of the strong' in the House."

**Steps Toward Settlement Seen**

3 Black African Presidents Meet, Apparently on Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Three black African Presidents were meeting here today amid intense speculation in African capitals about moves towards a Rhodesian settlement.

Radio Zambia said President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Sir Serube Khama of Botswana would be "having routine consultations with President (Kenneth) Kaunda on matters of common interest."

It made no specific reference to the Rhodesia question.

The three leaders saw one another here last month. Sources said these meetings were also attended by two jailed rival African nationalists from Rhodesia, Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabengwe Sithole.

They were both freed briefly by the Ian Smith government and came here at different times last month. The sources here said Mr. Nkomo had talks with all three Presidents while Mr. Sithole saw Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere.

Sources here and in Salisbury said that Rhodesia had released Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole again to participate in the meetings here.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, the office of South African Premier John Vorster again denied that he would meet Mr. Kaunda soon for talks on détente in Southern Africa.

The meetings last month and this week are presumed in Salisbury to focus on a settlement to Rhodesia's nine-year-old constitutional dispute with Britain.

The sources here said that at last month's meetings, Mr. Nkomo was accompanied by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the African National Council, Rhodesia's main legal African political group.

**Brezhnev in Paris for Talks On Trade, Security, Mideast**

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev arrived here tonight for two days of meetings with the French expected to focus on expanded economic cooperation and on the European Security Conference.

Mr. Brezhnev was met at Orly airport by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

"I am glad to again be in Paris, which is a familiar city to me now," the Soviet party leader said. "I am convinced that our conversations with the President will produce concrete and fruitful results."

Mr. Brezhnev, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev left immediately for Rambouillet, 40 miles west of Paris, where they will stay in a state-owned chateau until Saturday. The talks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be held there tomorrow and Friday.

Elysée Palace sources say Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will emphasize France's desire to maintain its independent line, a policy which has gratified the Kremlin in the past.

**Search for Détente**

The sources also indicated that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will stress his deep attachment to the search for détente in Europe and to the need for Franco-Soviet cooperation, which he is eager, they said, to develop "in all its forms."

But he may have to answer questions from Mr. Brezhnev on the recent uproar here over charges by Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski that French Communists are similar to fascists.

Mr. Poniatowski made the remark in a parliamentary exchange with French Communist party veteran Jacques Duclos. The dispute spread to Moscow when the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda asked whether the French government was playing a double game.

On foreign policy, Mr. Brezhnev is expected to renew his efforts to win French backing for his proposed 35-nation summit to conclude the two-year-old European Security Conference.

Although the Soviet Union appears committed to wrapping up the security conference before the end of 1975, the Elysée sources made it clear that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will not be stampeded into pursuing Mr. Brezhnev's line.

**Negotiations in Geneva**

The French President wants to weigh the results of the current phase of negotiations in Geneva before taking a position on the need for a huge summit of all the nations involved.

The French still see Soviet resistance to proposals for developing human contacts between East and West Europe as a major problem for the negotiations.

The Middle East is likely to be another chief topic at Rambouillet. The French and Soviet leaders were described by Elysée sources as fairly close on the issue.

Both Moscow and Paris have had included contacts recently with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, and both capitals agree on the need for Israel to hand back occupied Arab territory, for the formation of a Palestinian nation and for secure and recognized borders for all Middle East countries, including Israel.

The Rambouillet talks are also expected to give a boost to Franco-Soviet economic cooperation, with France pushing for the signing of agreements that would more than double current trading levels over the next five years.

**Wilson-Giscard Talks**

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—The official silence after a three-hour meeting here last night between British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing suggested that there had been no spectacular breakthrough for Britain's Common Market demands.

British sources described talks at the Elysée Palace as "friendly, informal, in-depth and business-like," but could not say if Mr. Wilson was able to soften Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's attitude towards new terms for Britain's membership in the European Economic Community.

The sources said several difficulties remained for the nine EEC heads of government to tackle at their summit conference Monday and Tuesday.

**With Brezhnev, EEC and Ford**

Giscard Set for 3 Summit Meetings

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—On the eve of the first of three summit meetings with Soviet, European and American leaders, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing appears relaxed, despite the current wave of criticism of his personal life, and confident that foreign-policy differences among the three regimes can be reduced.

Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev arrived here tonight for two days of meetings with the French President, beginning tomorrow. Leaders of the European Economic Community will meet here Monday and Tuesday to try to stop the discussion of Europe, and the following weekend Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing will meet in Martinique for two days of talks.

The Martinique meeting will be the first for the two men. Its principal themes will be energy and economics. Both the French President and American officials believe that the differing French and American positions on how to deal with the oil producers and the energy crisis can be reconciled.

The French are looking for a compromise. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that both sides now agree that oil prices will not be coming down in the future, and that it is essential to find substitute sources of energy and a way to begin a dialogue with the producers.

He believes U.S. energy policy, particularly on price levels, has been ambiguous and confusing, and he hopes the Martinique meeting will serve to straighten things out.

The French still want to hold a three-cornered preliminary meeting among producers, consumers and developing countries here next month, and they clearly don't want Washington to block it. Washington so far has shown no sympathy for the French idea and would like to see France join the new International Energy Agency.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thinks the IEA was set up in a spirit of confrontation with the producers. The French are being told as much by several important producing countries. Still, the French President believes it would be possible for France eventually to have some kind of associate-member status in the IEA, similar to Norway's, if Washington would drop its objections to the French plan.

The Giscard-Brezhnev meeting, on the heels of the Ford-Brezhnev meeting in Vladivostok, will be marked by the usual Franco-Soviet economic accords, and also by an effort Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

**And Oil Area in New Israeli Pullback Egypt Is Said to Seek Sinai Passes**

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Egypt will not accept a second-stage Israeli troop withdrawal in the Sinai unless it covers the strategic "mountain passes" in the northern part of the peninsula and the oil-producing area overlooking the Suez Gulf in the southern part, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said Egypt is looking to the United States to put pressure on Israel to agree to a withdrawal along these lines in return for reopening of the Suez Canal to international shipping and permitting goods to travel to and from Israel through the canal aboard non-Israeli ships.

As an inducement to Israel, the sources said, the United States was expected to offer guarantees of oil supplies that would make up for the loss of Sinai oil from the Abu Rodels area, which produces about half of the oil consumed in Israel.

The sources outlined Egypt's position on a second-stage accord on military disengagement in the Sinai following remarks by Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin in a newspaper interview on Israeli terms. The terms included Israel's retention of the Midva and Giddi Passes and no occupation by Egyptian troops of the areas to be evacuated by Israel.

Minimal, inadequate The sources said Egypt considers that any Israeli pullback east of the canal that does not include the passes would be "minimal and inadequate" for the security of the Suez Canal.

They said the Israeli front lines are an average of about 16 miles east of the canal and that a pullback keeping the passes in Israeli hands would be of no more than six or seven miles.

Egypt wants the Israelis to relinquish the passes and establish a new line to the east, leaving Israeli forces a distance from the canal that Cairo considers sufficient to insure the safety of the waterway.

The Midva Pass, opposite Suez city, is about five miles long. It has a two-lane road and gives its holder a strategic advantage.

• Sandis say they sign \$870 million arms deal with France, Page 2.

The Giddi Pass is located to the north, opposite the canal city of Ismailia.

In the event of an Israeli withdrawal from the passes, the sources said, Egypt would be willing to let the passes become part of a buffer zone held by the United Nations Emergency Force, situated between the Egyptian and Israeli front lines. UNEF was stationed in the buffer zone under the terms of the disengagement agreement engineered by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in January.

Egypt also wants the Israelis to evacuate the Abu Rodels oil area in a second-stage withdrawal for economic reasons and also on the grounds that the area's location along the eastern coast of the Suez Gulf, the southern gateway to the canal, makes it vital to the security of shipping, the sources said.

Before the 1967 war, in which Israel seized the Sinai from Egypt, the Abu Rodels area produced three to four million tons of oil annually, according to government figures.

The sources said Egypt remains adamant that no ships flying the Israeli flag can use the canal until a final overall Middle East peace settlement has been reached.

Yesterday, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said that Jerusalem had a secret agreement with Egypt on allowing Israeli cargo to pass through the canal when it is reopened.

**DC-3 Is Down In Sri Lanka With 191 Aboard**

COLOMBO, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A DC-3 jet with 191 passengers and crew aboard crashed near Maskeliya in central Sri Lanka (Ceylon) tonight, according to a police report received here.

The report said the plane was coming in to land at Bandaranaike International Airport at Colombo when it crashed into a hillside and burst into flames. Rescue parties rushed to the spot, but it was feared that there were no survivors.

[The Dutch charter plane carried 182 Indonesian passengers on a flight to Medan and a crew of nine, the Martinique Co. announced tonight in Amsterdam, the Associated Press reported.]

Maskeliya is 60 miles east of Colombo in the Central Highlands.

**Italians Stage General Strike**

ROME, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—An estimated 12 million Italians staged work stoppages today as part of a general strike to gain demands for higher wages, guaranteed employment and increased social security benefits.

The strike—the second in six weeks—was called by the country's major trade unions to pressure the new Italian government of Premier Aldo Moro into authorizing pay awards to workers in both the private and public sectors.

Shut down for periods of between two and eight hours were industry, commerce, transport and public services. No newspapers appeared, although radio and television were broadcasting regular news programs.

**Miki Is Designated as New Premier in Japan**

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (AP)—The ruling Liberal Democratic party today unanimously elected Takeo Miki, 67, as its new party president and, in effect, Japan's new Premier.

The action was taken at a joint meeting of party members of the upper and lower house of the Diet (parliament), following a report by Eisaburo Shibusawa, the party vice-president and mediator in the bitter factional fight to choose a successor to Kakuei Tanaka.

Mr. Miki, a former deputy premier and foreign minister, promised a vigorous program based on social justice and reform of the faction-ridden Liberal Democratic party.

He said he will bare his personal financial records, a move unusual in Japanese politics.

Mr. Tanaka announced Nov. 26 that he was resigning because of public doubts over the origins of his large private fortune.

Mr. Miki is regarded as one of the leading progressives of his party's executive. His team of office as party president and premier is three years old.

Mr. Shibusawa, who avoided a showdown fight for the premiership between the leading contenders, Takeo Fukuda, 69, and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, 64, by unilaterally naming Mr. Miki, the fourth most powerful member of the party, as a compromise choice. Mr. Miki said he has asked Mr. Shibusawa to continue as party vice-president.

**Factional Struggle**

Mr. Miki said that because he was not the subject of a factional struggle, he will be freer to invoke the reforms he wishes.

Restating his answers to party matters, Mr. Miki said the Liberal Democrats, Japan's dominant party since the end of World War II, are in their gravest crisis.

A main cause of public disaffection was the seeming inability of Mr. Tanaka, 56, to cope with mounting problems of inflation, rising prices, soaring land values and financial instability. Disclosures by a respected magazine the Bungei Shunju, of the extent and suspect sources of Mr. Tanaka's private wealth brought about a further drop in the prestige of Mr. Tanaka and the party, culminating in his resignation.

Mr. Miki said that Mr. Tanaka planned to submit a statement on his financial holdings to the party, but that only Mr. Tanaka can decide whether it should be taken up by the Diet.

A small, bespectacled, quiet man, Mr. Miki has been returned 14 times to the Diet and now is in his 39th year of service. If he is to accomplish the changes in the party and the government that he envisages, he will need the assent of Mr. Ohira and Mr. Fukuda as well as Mr. Tanaka, all of whom have powerful bases within the party. He said that Mr. Tanaka already had promised his backing.

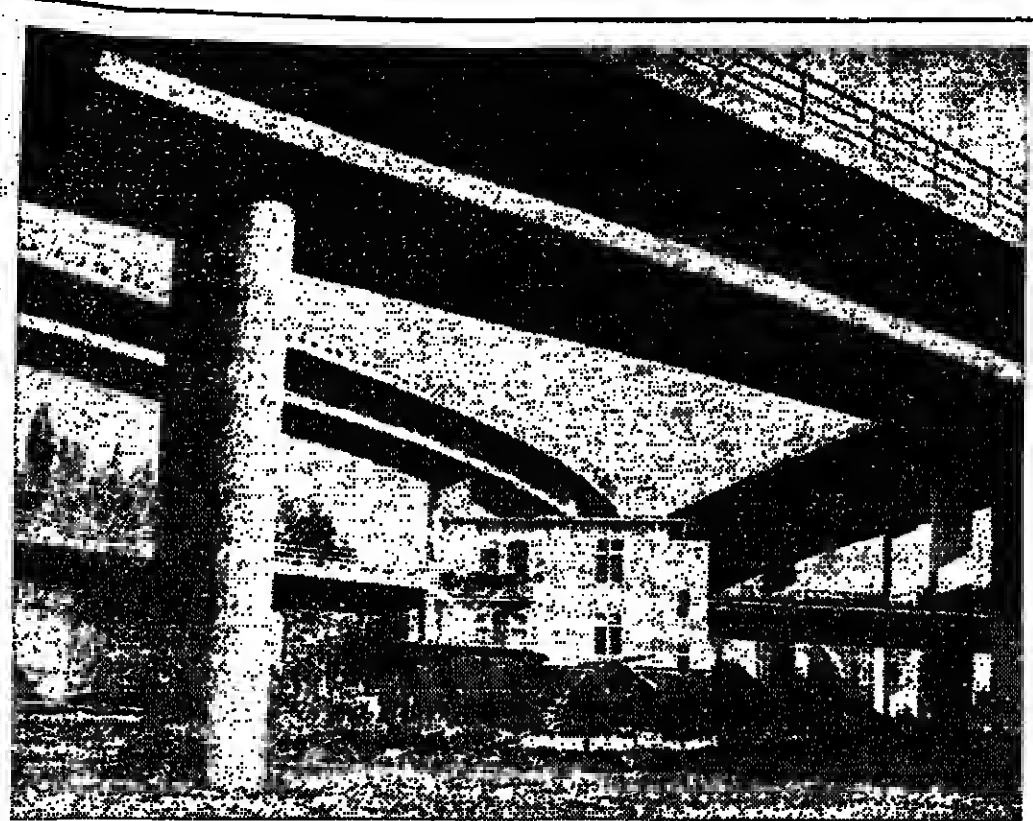
All four party figures lead party factions. Mr. Miki said he would attempt to govern without relying on the factions and that his first moves will be to choose a chief cabinet secretary, party financial director and accounting director outside his own group of supporters.

"I will not engage in a politics of deception," he said. He said he would not be hasty in choosing his cabinet, which he said must be acceptable to the public.

**Takeo Miki speaking to Tokyo newsmen yesterday.**

Mr. Miki is seen here speaking to Tokyo newsmen yesterday. He is wearing a dark suit and a light-colored shirt. He is standing and looking towards the camera. He has a serious expression on his face. He is surrounded by a group of people, some of whom are holding microphones and cameras, suggesting a press conference or a public appearance. The background is slightly blurred, but it appears to be an indoor setting, possibly a hotel or a conference room.





**SPLENDID (?) ISOLATION**—Burgeoning super-highways in a village near Koblenz, West Germany, have left this home surrounded by ramps and interchanges. It is reportedly still occupied by an apparently steel-nerved (or deaf) family.

With Brezhnev, EEC and Ford

## Giscard Prepares for 3 Summit Meetings

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to reach agreement on how to wind up the European Security Conference in Geneva. The Russians would like to cap that tedious two-year negotiation with a 35-nation summit meeting next year, but France so far has resisted.

The French believe, however, that Soviet diplomacy has become more supple. They see that in progress made in recent weeks in Geneva and in the Vladivostok agreement. The French believe the Vladivostok accord was the first time the Russians ever have accepted the principle of "equality" rather than superiority in a negotiation and that there is reason to believe they will continue to show flexibility in other negotiations, such as at Geneva and the armed-forces reduction talks in Vienna.

### Soviet State in Détente

The French feel the Soviet Union has a stake in détente, and is also extremely sensitive to problems in the Western world. Soviet restraint in several sensitive Western areas has been noted here, including Portugal, Cyprus and Italy. It appears natural to Paris that Moscow would be concerned about an economic crisis in the West at the very time it is seeking greater economic cooperation with the West.

The French look on Mr. Brezhnev's visit as an effort to satisfy his curiosity. The trip had not been scheduled, and the Russians had wanted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to come to Moscow. Mr. Brezhnev will be looking to see what new elements Mr. Giscard d'Estaing brings to French foreign policy, especially regarding French independence, which often is as irritating to Moscow as to Washington.

The French look on next week's EEC summit meeting as the last one of its kind. Henceforth, EEC leaders will meet periodically and informally to make policy, with no references to summits. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that next week's meeting will be a modest success and points out that there has been an evolution in French policy: France now supports direct election to the European Parliament, and will propose a date, and it wants

### 25 Alleged Agitators Are Seized in Spain

**BARCELONA, Dec. 4 (UPI).**—Police arrested 25 alleged Communist strike agitators in the Barcelona region, the national news agency said today.

The detained were identified as alleged members of the Unified Socialist party of Catalonia, a Communist group. Those arrested were said to be suspected of having distributed leaflets calling for a general strike in the Catalonia region last Thursday. Strikes are outlawed in Spain.

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Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thinks that a compromise can be found to keep Britain in the community, but he believes that the word "renegotiation," which the British have used, is too strong.

### Schmidt Plans Wide Discussions In U.S. With Ford

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).**—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrives here today for talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about worldwide inflation, recession and the high price of oil.

White House officials and West German diplomats here both said the two leaders had no bilateral problems to discuss and would concentrate on the economic issues facing the world.

Mr. Schmidt's official business with the President will begin tomorrow morning, when two hours of talks are scheduled.

In an interview published here this week, the Chancellor said he would discuss "the old problem of inflation, the not-so-old problem of energy, and the new problem of the oil price explosion, the enormous change in the balance of payments situation all over the globe and increasing unemployment in a number of countries."

Mr. Schmidt added that he favored a conference about oil prices with consumer countries—both industrialized and developing—on one side and producers on the other.

### 300 Soviet Jews In W. Berlin Must Return to Israel

**BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI).**—The West Berlin Senate ruled yesterday that more than 300 Soviet Jews who came to this city on Israeli documents do not qualify for permanent residence permits and will have to return to Israel.

West Berlin spokesman Gunter Struve said, "The Senate is deeply disturbed that many Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe do not want to remain in Israel."

"The Berlin Senate took the decision with the full agreement of the Jewish community."

He said 546 Jews have settled in West Germany since August, 1973. Most of them came from the Soviet Union after spending some time in Israel. They remained in the divided city on Israeli documents and temporary residence permits.

"After an extensive interpretation of the regulations, 300 of them were granted German nationality," Mr. Struve said, but the rest will have to return to Israel.

### ORTF Newsmen Suspend Strike

**PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).**—Journalists at the French state television and radio network, ORTF, voted today to suspend until next Monday the walkout which has intermittently disrupted programs last week.

The journalists, who are protesting against layoffs of more than 200 of their group scheduled in the reorganization of the network, will resume normal working tomorrow.

Since the end of last week news programs have been reduced to the minimum required by law when journalists are on strike.

## Saudis Say They Bought French Arms

\$870-Million Deal Includes Missiles

**RIYADH, Dec. 4 (UPI).**—Saudi Arabia has concluded an \$870-million arms deal with France and is confident of getting sophisticated weapons from the United States "with no strings attached," the Saudi government announced yesterday.

Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz spoke to newsmen at the Saudi oil port of Dammam, where he attended graduation ceremonies for Saudi Air Force cadets.

Prince Sultan also confirmed that Saudi Arabia aims to establish 100-per-cent control of Aramco, the American oil company that handles most of Saudi Arabia's oil production. But he said, it "may be a few months" before this can be achieved.

The defense minister said that a deal he recently signed with French delegation provided for arms purchases from France worth 4 billion francs (\$870 million). He said that the main purpose of the deal would be to strengthen Saudi Arabia's armored divisions.

Prince Sultan said that the deal included the purchase of sophisticated missiles and that Saudi Arabia would pay in cash. He added that French armament factories already have started work on the contract, which is scheduled to be completed within four years.

The prince also said that a delegation of Saudi military technicians, headed by the deputy defense minister, Prince Turki Ben Abdul Aziz, is currently in the United States to choose the type of weapons that Saudi Arabia wants from the United States.

He said that the United States "has agreed to provide us with our needs in sophisticated weapons with no strings attached." He added that "all we own is at the disposal of the Arab nation and will be in the battle against the common enemy [Israel]."

In reply to questions about the reasons for the Saudi arms buildup, Prince Sultan said the Persian Gulf should be kept out of international spheres of influence and alliances. He said that Iran, which is also engaged in an arms buildup, is not a source of danger to the Gulf, but rather "a Moslem and brotherly state."

On Saudi plans for a total takeover of Aramco, of which Riyadh now owns 60 per cent, the defense minister said: "Our direction now is toward 100 per cent ownership, but the time needed for this may be a few months."

## 3 Presidents In Africa Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

to Tanzania for talks with President Nyerere before being taken back to Rhodesia, the sources said.

Observers in Salisbury believe the latest round of meetings was called so all three African nationalists from Rhodesia could be present.

Zambia has made no official statement on last month's meetings but an independent newspaper, the Times of Zambia, today published a front-page story on the talks. The Rhodesian statement confirmed that "two detained African leaders" had been released briefly for a "meeting" in Lusaka.

**S. African Press Reports**  
**JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 4 (AP).**—A widely reported view in the South African press is that the first step toward a Rhodesian settlement may be taken in Lusaka by the weekend.

The Johannesburg Star reported such a settlement could pave the way for the following six-point program:

- An internal Rhodesian settlement.
- A subsequent British-Rhodesian settlement.
- An end to African guerrilla attacks against Rhodesia.
- The withdrawal of South African police from Rhodesia.
- A new political deal in Namibia (South-West Africa).
- The chance of more normalized relations between South Africa and black states, with improvement of South Africa's position at the United Nations.

The Star said Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith has apparently left Salisbury and his whereabouts are unknown.

Meanwhile, a speech last night by the South African Police Minister, Jimmy Kruger, has attracted some attention. In an address in his constituency, he said that though South African police would continue their role of supporting Rhodesian forces in their campaign against infiltrators, he hoped it would soon be no longer necessary.

### Korean Talks Arranged

**SEOUL, Dec. 4 (AP).**—South Korea today announced its acceptance of North Korea's proposal that the two meet in Panmunjom Jan. 8 for another effort to resume their direct political talks aimed at détente.



**MEETING NEWSMEN**—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre in Stuttgart after visiting jailed terrorist Andreas Baader. With him is former student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit.

Seeks Panel to Defend Terrorists

## Sartre Claims Germans Torturing Baader

**STUTTGART, Dec. 4 (UPI).**—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre today accused West German authorities of torturing the accused terrorist, Andreas Baader, and called for an international committee to defend imprisoned members of the anarchist group.

After visiting Baader in Stammheim prison for an hour, Mr. Sartre told a news conference that inmates were held in cells in which they could hear nothing but their jailers' footsteps three times a day. He described the action as "torture aimed at leading to psychological disturbances."

"What interests me most of all are the motives of the group, its hopes, its actions, in general their political understanding," Mr. Sartre said.

The federal prosecutor general, Siegfried Buback, banned the visit earlier, but his decision was overruled by the state supreme court.

**Actions Called Necessary**  
Mr. Sartre described the activities of the Baader group as "necessary to achieve a new organization of the masses."

"I do not consider Baader's political position as scandalous," Mr. Sartre said.

Baader and Ulrich Meinhof are the self-proclaimed leaders of the Red Army Faction, an anarchist band whose purported goal is the destruction of the establishment.

The police have accused Baader, Meinhof and their followers of murders, bank robberies and bombings.

Meinhof was sentenced to eight years in jail last week on charges of conspiracy to murder. She and a group of followers have been on a hunger strike since mid-September, protesting that they are not common criminals but political prisoners.

One of the strikers died in his prison cell, and one day later

**Pierre Graber Named by Swiss As '75 President**

**BERN, Dec. 4 (AP).**—Foreign Minister Pierre Graber was elected Swiss President for 1975 in a joint session of the two houses of parliament today.

Mr. Graber was chosen with 187 of a total of 223 votes, but the election was a mere formality under the Swiss system of annual rotation of the presidency among the seven members of the collective cabinet, the Federal Council.

Vice-President for the current year, Mr. Graber was automatically in line for the presidency in a second vote the Federal Assembly elected Defense Minister Rudolf Gnani-Vice-President for 1975 which makes him eligible for the presidency in 1976.

The Federal Assembly also elected Mrs. Margrit Egger-Gensberger, a 41-year-old teacher at the Saint Gall Academy for Economic and Social Sciences, as the first woman member of the Federal Tribunal, Switzerland's highest court, composed of 23 judges.

### Argentine Terrorists Murder Factory Boss

**BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 4 (AP).**—A terrorist gang broke into a suburban factory today and killed the personnel manager, accusing him of "dictatorial practices" with workers.

The victim was identified as Ramon Samaniego, an executive of Cantabrica, a firm associated with the West German Otto Deutz Co., which makes tractors and trucks.

**Filipinos Surrender**  
**MANILA, Dec. 4 (AP).**—The Defense Department announced today the surrender of 1,032 members and supporters of the outlawed New People's Army, including 15 commanders, operating on western Samar Island, 350 miles southwest of Manila.

West Berlin's Chief Justice Guenter von Drenkmann, 84, was murdered in what the police said was direct retaliation by the terrorists.

**Jailed for Robbery**  
Baader had been recaptured by the police after members of the band freed him from jail in 1972 while he was serving a term for bank robbery.

"Baader has tried to create a new society. He has tried to turn

principles into deeds," Mr. Sartre said.

He said Baader told him the anarchist group seeks to cause a civil war, which it feels is necessary in West Germany at the present time.

Mr. Sartre added that intellectuals "whose politics and morals are above reproach" should form an international committee to defend imprisoned members of the group.

## News Analysis

### Pivotal Greek-Cypriot Issue: What Concessions to Turks?

By Steven V. Roberts

**ATHENS, Dec. 4 (NYT).**—After two days of talks here last week, Greek and Cypriot leaders announced that they had agreed to follow a "common line" toward Cyprus. In public, the leaders have stressed their satisfaction with the meeting, and their unity in any future negotiations with the Turkish side.

But in private, participants in the talks acknowledge that the "common line" covers only broad policy areas and leaves many important questions unresolved.

Some officials say these questions have been left unanswered in order to give the Greek side more "flexibility." But it is also clear that continuing differences among the leaders still threaten to erode Greek unity and jeopardize chances for a peace settlement.

The principals in the weekend meeting were Premier Constantine Karamanlis, who recently received a strong mandate in parliamentary elections here; Archbishop Makarios, the legal President of Cyprus, who was ousted by a military uprising in July; and Glafkos Clerides, the speaker of the Cypriot legislature and the Acting President since shortly after the coup.

**What Concessions?**  
The essential question confronting these leaders is this: How much power are they willing to concede to the Turkish Cypriot minority, which comprises 18 per cent of the population?

After the coup last summer, Turkish troops invaded the island and occupied almost 40 per cent of its territory. Mr. Clerides, with the support of Athens, has been insisting that Greeks must recognize the reality of Turkey's new power. They must accept a "geographical federation," he says, in which the ethnic Turks control some areas, the ethnic Greeks control the others, and a federal government links them together.

According to Mr. Clerides, the only alternative is no agreement at all. And if that happens, the Turks would merely solidify their positions, and northern Cyprus would become a colony of Ankara.

The key to any agreement, Mr. Clerides has told, is "ready to face reality." And that is one question that remains unanswered after the weekend. As a source put it:

"I think the archbishop sees the reality, but I'm not sure he's ready to acknowledge what he sees. And I'm not sure how ready he is personally to adopt a realistic policy."

**Many Interpretations**  
"Geographical federation" is subject to so many interpretations that details become critically important. To the Turkish side, a "geographical federation" means division of the island into separate districts. Large numbers of people would be uprooted to give the Turks a sizable majority in their own area.

To the archbishop, it means that ethnic Turks would merely have increased administrative powers over the sectors in which they now live. He opposes any forcible movement of population and does not even like the idea of defined boundaries between Greek and Turkish districts.

Mr. Clerides also does not want to see people displaced. He would prefer to see the Turks control several "cantons" scattered throughout the island, but he might eventually accept a single Turkish district.

**Distrust of Archbishop**  
There are other obstacles blocking the path toward peace. The Turkish side deeply distrusts the archbishop and threatens to cancel any negotiations if he returns to Cyprus. In any case, serious talks might have to wait until the political instability in Ankara is resolved.

The situation is complicated by the strife within the Greek-Cypriot community. Some Greeks see the archbishop as an evil schemer—and he has survived at least four assassination attempts. Others consider him a demagogue, capable of solving all their problems. If he does return on schedule Friday, tensions and frustrations are bound to increase.

**Kissinger Role**  
**BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (UPI).**—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will hold private talks about Cyprus here next week with the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey, diplomatic sources said today.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to come here for the annual winter meeting Dec. 12 and Dec. 13 of foreign ministers of NATO. The sources said he will arrive Tuesday evening and spend Wednesday in talks.

**Senate for Limit On Aid to Turkey**  
**WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).**—The Senate today voted to cut off military aid to Turkey by mid-February unless President Ford determines that substantial progress has been made on a Cyprus peace settlement.

The action came when the Senate approved by voice vote an amendment which Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., proposed to the foreign-aid bill.

The amendment originally would have cut off aid by Dec. 10, but it was changed to 30 days after the next Congress convenes—or about mid-February. The change was made on a 55-36 vote.

**Hughes Ordered To Pay Damages**  
**LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4 (UPI).**—A federal jury today ordered Howard Hughes to pay Robert Mahon \$3.8 million for defaming his character. Mr. Mahon was chief aide to Mr. Hughes until fired four years ago as head of the billionaire's Las Vegas interests.

Mr. Hughes, now in seclusion in the Bahamas, never appeared at the trial, which began in February, and was not present when the verdict was returned in U.S. District Court here.

The jury previously found that Mr. Hughes defamed Mr. Mahon in a 1973 telephone news conference when he said that he was "a so good dishonest son of a bitch and he stole me blind."

## IRA Suspect In London Arrested

Guided by Informer Police Seize About 50 People

**LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI).**—Police, guided by an Irish Republican Army informer, seized about 30 suspected bombers today in the biggest operation mounted against the newly lawed IRA.

A second man was charged with murder in connection with bar-room blasts in October killed seven persons, including five British military personnel.

Scotland Yard said police picked up the men and women pre-dawn raids on Irish homes throughout the city.

"This is the biggest operation we ever have mounted against the IRA here," a detective said. "We could round up as many as 50 people."

The suspects were taken to police headquarters at Guildford 30 miles south of London, where they joined 10 men and women held for questioning. Police one man was charged with murder of a teen-aged man of the Women's Royal Corps who died in an explosion at a Guildford bar Oct. 5.

Another man had been charged previously with murdering the same girl. The identity of their man has been released.

**Tougher Laws**  
Armed with tough new terrorism laws, the police in houses at addresses supplied by the informer.

Ten suspects were picked up in a single house in the Kil district of London, where, according to a neighbor, they lived dressed hippie style. A 40-year-old man was put on the "They were very quiet and gave us any bother," said neighbor.

Britain passed a "prevention of terrorism" law five days ago after pub bombs killed persons and injured 123 in Birmingham.

It outlawed the IRA in Britain, provided for seven days' detention without charges and made it possible to deport suspected IRA members.

**A 24 Man Expelled**  
Britain used its new expulsion authority for the second time less than 24 hours. Yesterday, deported to Dublin a Scottish member of a political arm of the IRA.

Gerald Doherty, 31, organ of Clam na Eireann in Glasgow was arrested by Special Branch detectives Monday and put aboard an Aer Lingus airliner for Dublin yesterday.

Today John Rafferty, 34, was put aboard a scheduled airliner for Dublin after being driven under guard, in an unmarked police car, to within 30 yards of a plane at London Airport.

Mr. Rafferty told newsmen he was a member of the IRA's political wing, the Sinn Fein, which Britain outlawed along with the IRA. The Sinn Fein is still active in both parts of Ireland, although the IRA is outlawed.

## Mexico Army Kills Cabanas Top Guerrilla

**MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4 (AP).**—A five-month hunt by 20,000 Mexican Army troops has ended with the death of the guerrilla leader Lucio Cabanas in a battle in the mountains of southern Mexico, military officials reported.

The army said that 10 other guerrillas died with Cabanas Monday, 17 more were killed in a shootout on Saturday, and 10 soldiers were killed and five wounded.

Cabanas, thought to be 36 years old, had become Latin America's best-known guerrilla since the death of Che Guevara. He was teaching sixth grade in a village north of Acapulco in 1967 when he fled to the hills after a minor school controversy ended bloodshed.

**A 'Socialist Government'**  
He became a follower of other teacher-rebels, Genaro Vazquez Rojas, and took over a band when Vazquez died in an automobile accident in 1972. He published a manifesto saying he sought a "Socialist government" for Mexico and claimed his guerrilla war in the Sierra Madre Sur was a continuation of the 1910 peasant uprising led by Emiliano Zapata, who was betrayed and killed by the army.

Last May, Cabanas kidnapped Sen. Ruben Figueroa when the millionaire transportation magnate tried to negotiate a truce between him and the government. Cabanas demanded \$4 million in cash, arms and freedom for a number of prisoners. The government sent 40 per cent of the army into mountains to fire the senator.

On Sept. 8, the army captured the guerrilla band, killed 17 of them and freed Sen. Figueroa. Cabanas got away, but a government spokesman predicted he would be killed or captured by Dec. 31.

## 9 Convenient Holiday Inns in Benelux.

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## Some New Atomic Weapons Not Covered by Arms Pact

By Michael Geiler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Several new atomic weapons covered by the proposed Russian arms pact are likely to be excluded from the agreement, according to Pentagon officials. The new weapons are not covered by the pact because they are not "strategic" in nature, they said.

The pact, which is being negotiated between the United States and the Soviet Union, would limit the number of strategic nuclear weapons each side could possess.

Part of the pact does not cover the agreement to some 76 U.S. F-111s, which are not covered by the pact.

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PAYING A CALL—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller with President Ford at the White House Tuesday while House Judiciary Committee held nomination hearings.

## Financial Aide Testifies on Family's Worth

### Rockefellers Have \$1 Billion in Securities

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The 84 members of the Rockefeller family are worth more than \$1 billion in securities owned outright and in trusts from which they benefit, the House Judiciary Committee was told yesterday by the family's senior financial adviser.

Richardson Dilworth, who has held the advisory position for the last 17 years, disclosed these figures to the committee in a detailed presentation that included charts.

The picture that emerged was of a family fortune whose founder, John D. Rockefeller Sr., made perhaps \$1 billion away from more than half of it and left \$465,000 to his son, John D. Rockefeller Jr. After giving more than \$500 million to charity, John D. Rockefeller Jr. left \$240 million to his son Nelson Rockefeller and Nelson's four brothers and sister.

The present generation, according to Mr. Dilworth's summary, has given more than \$335 million to charity and is worth more than \$1 billion.

Mr. Dilworth's appearance had been eagerly awaited by Democratic committee members who insisted that a thorough examination of the family's fortune was necessary to make an accurate judgment about the extent of its economic influence and of potential conflict of interest for Nelson Rockefeller, should he be confirmed as vice-president.

Member after member, however, conceded that the amount of information and the vast amount of money represented on Mr. Dilworth's next list and charts was so staggering as to make it difficult for them to question him. Mr. Dilworth, a lean, gray-haired man, first read a prepared statement, and then set up the charts to explain the family's holdings, which were given in aggregate, not broken down for each family member.

As the family's senior financial adviser, he heads the office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza in New York City, known as Rockefeller Family & Associates, which handles the investments of the 84 family members. Throughout, and in response to several questions, he stressed that each family member's investments are handled individually, without reference to the others.

"Simply Investors" In his statement, he also said: "It should be stressed that both the family members and their investment advisers in the family office are totally uninterested in controlling anything. The family investors are simply investors."

Under questioning from Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., he later amended this statement to exclude Rockefeller Center Inc., and International Basic Economy Corp., both family-controlled corporations, saying he had been referring to "large public companies."

He also said that providing the aggregate figures should not be taken to indicate "that this family acts in concert when in fact this has never been the case." He said that the family members differed sharply in their attitudes—some, for example, being so uninterested that it is difficult to

get them to meet with an investment counselor from the office even once a year.

He did describe the investment operation, however, as interested in long-term appreciation, not quick profits. "The quick turn," he said, "we're not in that business."

Nelson Rockefeller, in particular, he said, has tended to leave management of his investments entirely to Mr. Dilworth and his staff. "He doesn't call me up and suggest I ought to do this thing or the other thing," he said, adding that Nelson Rockefeller is "always concerned about the conflict-of-interest question arising from any of his investments."

Mr. Dilworth said that the former New York State governor had never given him specific instructions with regard to oil stocks, and has given him no instructions concerning buying or selling during the last two years.

He echoed the insistence of both Nelson Rockefeller and his brother, Laurence, that Laurence Rockefeller's \$40,000 financing of an unsuccessful campaign biography of Arthur Goldberg, a Rockefeller gubernatorial opponent in 1970, was a financial, not a political undertaking.

Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., said it "defies credibility" that this was "straightforward investment."

Mr. Dilworth replied: "It was an underwriting, sir, not an investment."

Excluded from Mr. Dilworth's charts were such personal valuables as jewelry, personal real

estate and Nelson Rockefeller's multimillion-dollar collection of art.

The lists of stocks he provided included only the largest, amounting to \$138,500,000 of the \$244,000,000 aggregate held outright by the family members. It included large holdings in Exxon, IBM, Standard Oil of California, Mobil Oil and the Chase Manhattan Bank, which is headed by David Rockefeller, another of Nelson's brothers.

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## Jury Told of Bid to Haldeman, Ehrlichman

### Nixon Offered Funds to 2 Quitting Aides

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Former President Richard Nixon on Tuesday told top aides H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman when they were leaving the White House staff last year that they could have \$200,000 to \$300,000 from a special cash fund, the Watergate cover-up trial jury was told today.

The money would come from people who had received favored treatment from the Nixon administration.

Mr. Haldeman, a former White House chief of staff, and Ehrlichman, a former White House domestic adviser, are two of the five defendants on trial here. They resigned their White House posts on April 30, 1973, during a series of accusations that high White House officials had attempted to hide White House and Nixon re-election committee involvement in the June 17, 1972 Watergate break-in.

Mr. Haldeman, under cross-examination, admitted that the offer had been made several times, but said that he did not accept it. He said he resented the implication that he was being left with the jury concerning the offer.

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money would be "no strain, it doesn't come out of me, I never intended to use the money."

Mr. Ben-Veniste said the offer "tends to show there was an agreement" that Mr. Nixon, Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman would protect each other.

Questioned by U.S. District Judge John Sirica about the materiality of bringing up that conversation, Mr. Ben-Veniste said that, under the agreement, "Haldeman went up to the Senate select (Watergate) committee and continued the cover-up."

He said it tended to show that Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman knew that Mr. Nixon would "help them financially if they needed it."

After protests from defense lawyers, Mr. Ben-Veniste said of the offer, "I never said it was accepted. . . . They all understood it in this context."

Mr. Haldeman said the offer was made two days after Mr. Nixon had been told by Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen that the Justice Department felt it had "information embarrassing to Mr. Ehrlichman and me . . ."

"The President did discuss that with us and as a result suggested we retain legal counsel," Mr. Haldeman said.

Mr. Haldeman said the offer of help for legal fees was made after he and Ehrlichman hired lawyers the same day.

Earlier, Mr. Haldeman conceded that he and Mr. Nixon, in mid-April, 1973, talked about "pre-

empting" what former White House counsel John Dean 3d might tell the Senate Watergate committee about presidential discussions of hush money and clemency for the Watergate burglars.

Dean was fired two weeks after the discussion, on the same day Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman quit.

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ben-Veniste differed on the definition of the word "preempt," which came up several times in conversation in April, 1973, between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Ben-Veniste asked if the two had not been talking about "minimizing Dean's testimony" to the Watergate committee and discrediting Dean, Mr. Haldeman said it meant to "deal with the situation. He said: 'It was not a matter of discrediting anybody. It was a matter of how do you get the facts out in terms of getting out ahead.'"

Judge Sirica said he will probably rule tomorrow on whether written questions can be submitted to Mr. Nixon, who is considered by doctors too ill to answer questions in his home until Jan. 6.

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## Western Publishers Cannot Keep Pace

## Solzhenitsyn Forging Ahead on His Writings

By Hedrick Smith

ZURICH (NYT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn came downstairs from his writing room in a faded blue lumberjack shirt, his tails hanging over loose-fitting slacks. He was taking a break from writing, and he exuded energy and activity.

He had been working on his historical novel "March 1917," he said, and it was to be finished that day, according to plan, so he could shift to some new work.

Soon, the Nobel Prize-winning author disclosed, he would write the story of his arrest and deportation in February.

His eyes glinting with amusement, he recalled that he had gone off quickly with the police agents who had come to arrest him at the family apartment off Corky Street in Moscow, because at that very moment "there was so much lying on the table" of his own sensitive material that he did not want the police to see it.

## Quick Laughter

"If only they had known," he mused, tossing his head back in quick laughter.

The nine months of enforced exile have only sharpened Mr. Solzhenitsyn's creative zeal and increased his productivity. Western publishers can no longer keep pace with him. Not only is he forging ahead with his series of historical novels on the Russian revolution, but also he has begun issuing missing chapters, scenes, fragments of works already published.

Westerners, Mr. Solzhenitsyn warned, should know that any work by a Soviet author has been self-censored and they should take that into account when assessing Soviet writing. In general, in all my books, "I left out certain things and toned down my words," he said in Russian. "Softened down," he repeated in English for emphasis and to be

sure that he had been fully understood.

"The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956" was the only exception, he said.

Now, with energy and determination, he is now the record, Mr. Solzhenitsyn is making available chapters written previously about Lenin and other taboo subjects that he felt were too sharp or risky in Moscow.

## Jealous of Time

In the first days after the 65-year-old writer was forcibly deported without his family, he was sick with hypertension, according to friends. But now, with his home and his family around him, Mr. Solzhenitsyn labors with punishing intensity from morning until 2 a.m. daily. As in Moscow, he is jealous of his time, sees relatively few people and does not read newspapers. He prefers listening to radio news.

His focus now, as before, is Russia. His three-story stucco home on a quiet, cobbled street, a 10-minute tram ride from downtown Zurich, has become a little island of Russia. His downstairs living room is furnished in Western style, but upstairs he has his archives from Moscow, his old writing table, a small lamp from his prison days and a few icons. Although the Solzhenitsyns have been uprooted, other elements of their family life remain from the Moscow days. The gate to the yard is kept locked, as was the door to the Moscow apartment. The family remains vigilant about intruders of the Soviet secret police and almost as wary of Western telephones as it was of Soviet ones.

As before, Natalya Solzhenitsyn, the author's 38-year-old wife, is his main researcher, secretary, editor and adviser. Finding an appropriate Russian-speaking secretary for him to ease her burden has been impossible.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn himself looked strong and vigorous, but the relentless pace of his writing and the managing of a family of four children has evidently tired his wife.

Most importantly, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, they nourish an unquenchable conviction that they will go back to Russia when times and the situation change.

"In your lifetime or in the children's?" she was asked.

"Oh," she replied, "in ours, of course."

## U.S. Army to Try 2 GIs Who Took Part in a Strike

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The U.S. Army said yesterday that two soldiers who took part in a strike last week will be tried by special court-martial for failing to obey orders and failing to report for duty.

The two, identified as Robert Nuchow, 19, of Leonia, N.J., and Mark Shadle, 19, of Saint Petersburg, Fla., both of Battery C, 94th Artillery, and stationed in West Berlin, led a 24-hour strike Nov. 25 to oppose Army regulations.

The inspector general's office said an investigation found that the grievances voiced by the 20 striking soldiers were "completely unrelated" to the men's demands for greater self-determination. The strikers demanded a number of changes in Army regulations, including the right to veto all officer appointments to their unit. They handed a list of 15 demands and complaints to the West Berlin command's inspector general.

The Army said 10 other strikers were given nonjudicial punishment by their battery or battalion commanders.

## Scientists Weigh Paths to Saturn For Pioneer-11

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 4 (AP).—Following Pioneer-11's inspection of Jupiter, scientists today planned for its next step: a two-billion-mile flight for a look at Saturn.

"If the power holds up, I have no doubt that Pioneer-11 will be alive and working well at Saturn in 1979," said John Wolfe, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Pioneer project scientist.

Scientists gathered here at NASA's Ames Research Center, which controls the Pioneer spacecraft, to discuss possible approach courses. They seek an approach that would allow the nuclear-powered, unmanned vehicle to collect the most information while avoiding meteoroids in Saturn's rings.

While they met, Pioneer-11 sent more information about Jupiter. Its telescope saw the planet as a receding, orange and white striped ball as the spacecraft departed from the north pole.

At midday, the 570-pound vehicle, cruising at 30,000 miles per hour, had pulled 15 million miles away from Jupiter.

## MUSICAL COMPOSITION PRIZE PRINCE PIERRE DE MONACO 1975

"Le Prix de Composition Musicale" organized by the "Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco" will be awarded for the 16th time in the Spring of 1975 in Monte-Carlo. The last date to send works is April 15, 1975.

This competition, with its grant of 20,000 French Francs will be consecrated exclusively, in 1975, to the works of SACRED MUSIC, which could include solos, choir, organ and orchestra. Other awards will also be distributed.

The work to obtain "Le Prix de Composition Musicale Prince Pierre de Monaco" will be presented in Monaco during the year following the jury's selection. To obtain the rules for the competition and any further detail write to:

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,  
Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco,  
Palais Princier,  
Principauté de Monaco.



**HANDY MAN**—Charles Schnppenhaner of Salamanca, N.Y., is a railroad employee by day, but nights are a different matter. He spends them tailoring, sewing, knitting, crocheting or upholstering. In addition to making his own clothes, he turns out blouses, shirts, skirts and sweaters for his wife. He's been at it 20 years. Uh, he also bakes.

## Exorcism Grows in Popularity In U.S. as Satanism Expands

By Edmond K. Gravelly Jr.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 4 (NYT).—A man supported his head and shoulders, and two or three ministers knelt around him in the front of the sanctuary of the Newton Presbyterian Church. The woman, sitting between the pulpit and the pews on the carpeted floor, pleaded for help.

"Please get me right. Please just get me right. I don't care what you do," she said to the ministers. She had fallen to the floor asking for prayers for her crippled leg.

They talked with her quietly for a minute or so, and then asked her to repeat a statement of faith, which she followed in a soft voice until she came to the last word, which she seemed unable to repeat. Instead, she moaned.

"That's it," a minister said. "Come out, shame, in the name of Jesus." "Out!" the commands persisted and the woman gagged, although no one was touching her mouth or throat.

Suddenly, her whole body thrashed violently and a strange, high-pitched voice came out of her mouth. "I'll humiliate her. I'll humiliate her. I'll make her fall in front of Jesus!"

"No you won't," a minister replied. "Come out of her, Satan, in the name of Jesus. Loose her and come out of her."

Another quick cough and it was over. A smile eased across her face, and she prayed, "Thank you, Lord, I'm not ashamed, I'm free." She laughed, as did those around her, with relief from the movie "The Exorcist." It was not, but an exorcism it most certainly was.

For hundreds of thousands of persons—housewives, engineers, ministers, businessmen, doctors—the idea of casting demons out of people is no longer strange, although it is relatively new to them. They have seen exorcisms performed and some say they have personally experienced the sudden departure of alien spirits residing in them.

Growing Phenomenon The extensive growth of this phenomenon, which can be seen in nearly every major city in the nation, has been highly controversial both among church leaders and the medical profession.

Some religious leaders doubt that there are such things as demons—and if they do exist, doubt that exorcism is the way to deal with them.

Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., called exorcism an "interesting fantasy"—not something to be taken seriously.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of people are taking it seriously, and books on the subject abound.

Christian exorcists take their authority from the words of Christ recorded in Mark 16:17: "And these signs shall follow them that believe: In My name shall they cast out devils." They emphasize that exorcism is not something to be played with and that it can be extremely dangerous for a person to attempt it who is not equipped to do so. Their power, they say, comes by faith in the authority given by Christ.

As the exorcisms are performed according to many accounts, the spirits frequently manifest their intelligence with displays of extraordinary physical strength, which they impart to the person they are in. For that reason it is not unusual to read of several people holding a person being delivered from demons.

The widespread revival of exorcism among Christians appears to be an evangelical response to the spread of Satanism—which has appeared in every city and at major universities in the nation.

In many cases, exorcism leads to increases in church attendance and financial support.

At the Westside Baptist Church in Leesburg, Fla., where exorcism began in 1968, the pastor said that attendance jumped from about 90 to as many as 500 persons a week in two years.

## Mrs. H. Fish Dies; Was Daughter of Czarist Colonel

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Mrs. Hamilton Fish died yesterday at New York Hospital after a long illness. She was in her sixties.

Mrs. Fish, the former Marie Choubaroff, was born in Tiflis, Georgia. She was the daughter of the late Col. Eugene Choubaroff of the Russian Imperial Army, who was killed during the Russian Revolution.

She and her sister, Olga, escaped from Russia in 1923 aboard the last U.S. Navy destroyer to leave the Black Sea port of Batumi. They came to this country about four years later.

Mrs. Fish, whose first husband, Nicholas Blackton, died in 1957, married Hamilton Fish in 1967.

Mr. Fish's first wife, the former Grace Chapin, who died in 1960, was the mother of Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., R-N.Y.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Fish leaves her sister, Mrs. Olga Clark, the widow of Adm. Joseph Clark, U.S. Navy.

Dr. Harold L. Ross HAWTHORNE, N. J., Dec. 4 (AP).—Dr. Harold L. Ross, 91, an expert on marine biology who helped make the movie "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," died yesterday in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. A surgeon, Dr. Ross engaged in private research on cancer for more than 50 years and traveled the world studying undersea life.

## Hanoi Attacks Seen as Dry Season Starts

## Saigon Report Taken Seriously This Year

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Documents that have come into the hands of South Vietnamese military intelligence indicate that the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies are planning to step up their attacks significantly in the imminent dry season.

American intelligence analysts are known to believe that the various documents obtained by the South Vietnamese are genuine and that this dry season will be considerably more violent than the last one.

One Communist directive speaks of attacks on enemy "strong points," and some analysts believe there will be heavy fighting not far from Saigon, in the northern Mekong Delta and possibly in the Central Highlands and Binh Dinh.

"In my opinion, it may be something bigger than a mini-offensive," said a well-placed South Vietnamese staff officer. "And it could develop into something much bigger."

## Previous Predictions

Foreign diplomats and journalists in Saigon have become somewhat jaded with what seem to be perpetual predictions of offensives, or major attacks, that never materialize. South Vietnamese propagandists often seem intent on generating sympathy, and money, with apocalyptic forecasts.

"I believe we went through something like this last year," commented a European diplomat who is aware of the new information.

But last year's unfulfilled predictions were based almost exclusively on the Communists' awesome military capacities—which have not changed—whereas this year's are founded on captured documents, on radio intercepts, and on reports of penetration agents, prisoners and defectors.

American intelligence analysts, who refused to swallow earlier predictions, are known to believe that the documents obtained by their South Vietnamese colleagues are genuine and that this dry season, which is just beginning, will be considerably more violent than the last one.

## More Bloodletting

Among the goals of the predicted attacks, according to seething sources, is continued bloodletting of Saigon forces. With a month to go, the South Vietnamese have listed almost 35,000 of their troops killed in action in 1974.

A recent editorial in Nhan Dan, the Hanoi party daily, argued, not entirely without reason, that "the Saigon troops are undergoing an increasingly serious morale crisis."

The exact targets of the anticipated thrusts appear to be in large part a matter of deduction from fairly generalized directives. But the city of Tay Ninh, which lies 65 miles northwest of Saigon, is frequently mentioned as one focus of the drive.

Several sources predicted assaults—perhaps with coordinated forces of infantry, artillery, armor and sabotage squads—in a broad area around the northwest of Saigon, even though the capital itself is not believed to be a target.

## A Major Push

A South Vietnamese analyst predicted that the Communists would also make a major push in the central coastal province of Binh Dinh, which is largely under their control, and besiege the city of Kontum in the Central Highlands.

Assuming that some or all of this does unfold in the coming months, Western diplomats say that the overall goals of the stepped-up attacks would be limited but, as always, with the Vietnamese Communists, interlocked with political considerations.

Above all, it is said, the Communists hope to break the military-political stalemate that prevails almost two years after the signing of the Paris peace agreements.

Red Casualties Reported SAIGON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Government forces today reported killing 48 Communist troops in two Mekong Delta clashes, while military sources said 76 Communists died in air strikes and ground fighting in the northern province of Thua Thien.

The Saigon command said there were no government casualties in the Mekong Delta skirmishes yesterday. In Thua Thien, military sources said, the fighting centered on the southern approaches to Hue's Phu Bai Airfield, which has been closed to civilian traffic since late September after coming under Communist artillery fire.

## No NATO Comment On U.K. Defense Cuts

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP).—Spokesmen for the North Atlantic alliance, the U.S. delegation to NATO and its supreme military headquarters all declined to comment on the new British proposal to cut defense spending.

The program was presented yesterday at a meeting of the alliance's Defense Planning Committee—which includes all NATO members except France and Greece—at about the same time that Roy Mason, the British Defense Minister, was describing it to the House of Commons.



**CHRISTMAS CHERUBIM**—Loretta Howard decorates tree in the lobby of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York with 15th-century Italian figures that she collected and later donated to the museum.

## Expedition Starts Research

## Turbulent Section Foils Bid To Navigate All of Zaire River

By Kenneth Adelman

KONGOLO, Zaire, Dec. 4 (WP).—The Zaire River Expedition, an exploration of Africa's second-longest river in 19th-century style with 20th-century technology, has failed in one of its chief goals—the navigation of the full length of the river for the first time.

But the \$350,000 expedition is going ahead with its plans for the most thorough study ever made of the world's seventh-largest waterway.

Our 161-man expedition is now floating downstream on giant rafts through one of the many placid sections of the 2,718-mile-long river.

Behind us is a five-mile stretch that the expedition leaders found could not be navigated.

Meanwhile, the expedition has begun the scientific research that will occupy much of its attention before it reaches the next dangerous stretch, the Stanley Falls, and the initial findings suggest some new theories about the early history of the Zaire River, formerly known as the Congo.

## Turbulent Water

The Red Gorge, five miles of turbulent water south of Kongo, and not far from the source of the Zaire, where the expedition began in early October, blocked us from achieving a complete navigation of the river.

Our eight-member engineering team surveyed the stretch for three days and found a 30-foot waterfall, followed by a sharp turn in the river, two more falls with drops of five and 15 feet, and then four "S" curves.

At the end of this stretch was a quiet pool filled with crocodiles. In the Red Gorge, water rushed at speeds of up to 35 miles an hour and the steep river banks, 1,500 feet straight up, made rescue operations and rest impossible.

The expedition has with teams and other scientific parties.

I joined Dr. E. Vincke, an anthropologist with the Nag University in Zaire, in search for an archaeological site in Kasoto, a small village which pottery and other artifacts discovered in 1957. Carbon-14 tests dated the site to the 10th and 11th centuries making them some of the earliest archaeological findings in central Africa.

We found the site and not that it was only 700 yards from the river. On a hunch, we found a small boat, explored the banks and found that the river had eroded enough soil to expose ancient ruins, metal artifacts and human bones in the bank.

We carefully dug out the objects, including a finely decorated pot filled with human bones and wrapped them for the National Museum.

Dr. Vincke believes the site is a burial ground for unusual members of the tribe such as deformed children, albinos, and people who customarily were banished from common villages.

The design on the pots resembled that of the Luba culture from eastern and central Zaire. However, the Luba have lived there now do not consider themselves related to this ancient tribe. And since their oral tradition makes no reference to the site, the villagers let us excavate.

The animal life in the Zaire River, as the upper Zaire is called, resembles that of the Nile rather than the mainstream of the Zaire. Roger Sweeting of the Louvre Polytechnic, who has spent years studying Tanzanian rivers, considers the Lunala fauna, markedly similar to that of African rivers and the team tentatively concluded that thousands of years the Zaire flowed into the Nile or the Indian Ocean to the east, rather than into the Zaire.

Mr. Adelman, a former AID official in Africa, is the expedition officer in the Zaire River Expedition.

## France Faults UNESCO Votes

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—France today criticized the political nature of some votes at the recent UNESCO general conference held in Paris.

Government spokesman Andre Ross said the debates were "led by a political atmosphere, particularly those concerning the Chinese attacks against a new boring superpower, apparently Soviet Union."

Mr. Ross's criticism of the international cultural body, now before French and foreign reporters, was seen as aimed at soothing local critics of France's position in the debate. The conference voted to exclude the from membership of UNESCO European group.

Independent, small bakeries—untouched by the strike—said their limited stocks before daylight and left disappointed customers empty-handed despite long waits.

The 33,000-member bakers' union went on strike at midnight Monday to press demands for a basic \$40 (\$92) a week wage, a 40-hour work week and four weeks' annual vacation.

Recession Leads to the Collapse Of West German Bordello Chain

BONN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The world's oldest profession has been hit by the recession. Annabella's, a \$7-million-mark (\$10-million) chain of West German brothels, has gone broke.

The chain's founder, businessman Kurt Kohls, has fled to Andorra, leaving behind debts totaling millions of marks, according to the prosecutor's office in Stuttgart. Andorra, a tax haven in the Pyrenees, has no extradition laws.

During its heyday, Annabella's public relations office boasted that its shareholders included lawyers, doctors, tax advisers and a church official.

In the end, according to insiders, Mr. Kohls's other business activities and his woman's prices brought on the downfall of "Annabella's House of Pleasure."

The girls charged 100 marks (\$40). Germany's 100 other brothels charged less and the new wave of massage parlors and "intimate models" undercut Annabella's.

Helga Fietzsch, Mr. Kohls's former chief assistant, is being held in pretrial detention, charged with withholding information about a fugitive. She said of the bordello chain's collapse, "The golden days of sex are over."

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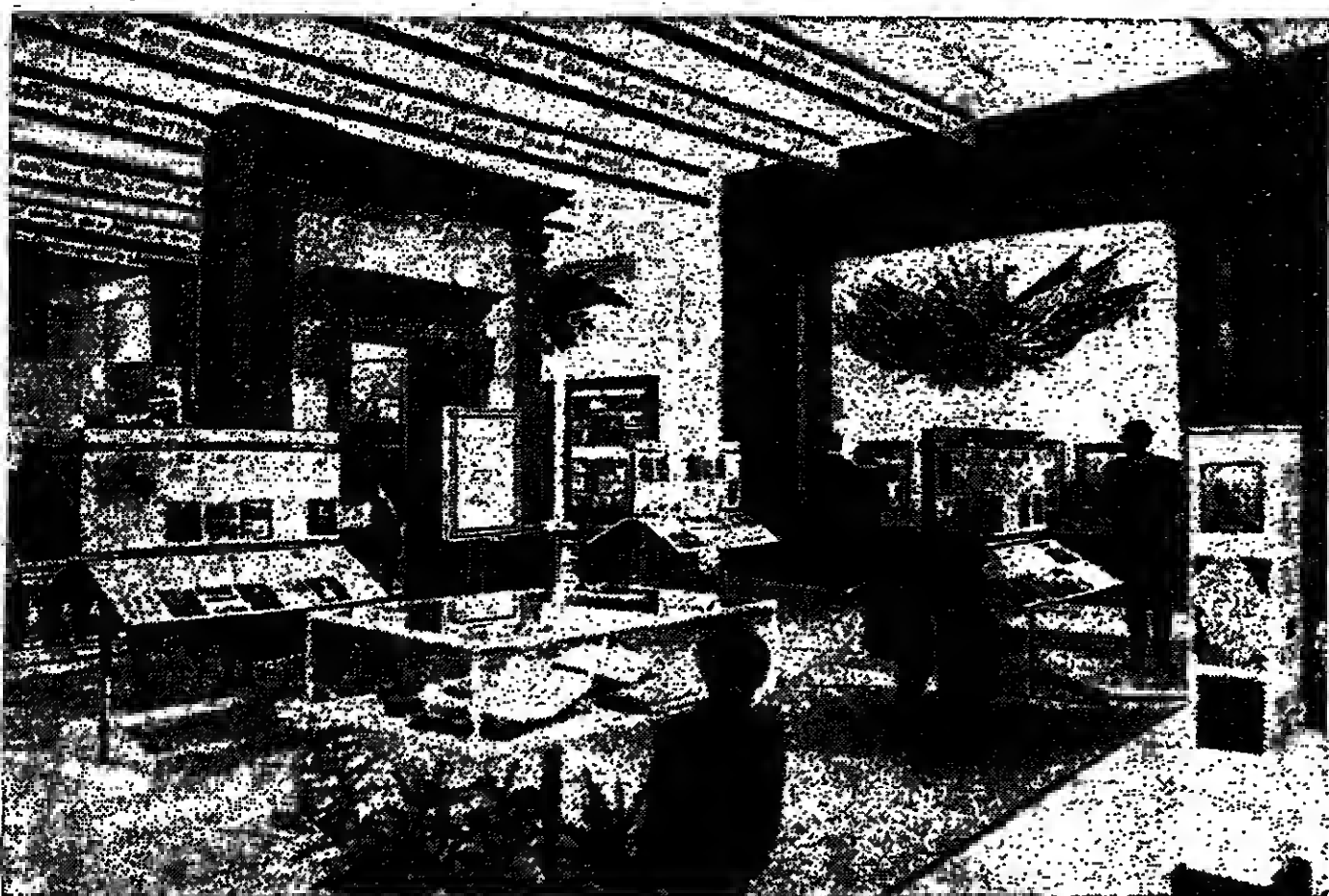
## Virtual Museum Underwater off Thailand Shore

IN THE GULF OF SIAM, Dec. 4 (AP).—Divers probing the muddy ocean floor say that they have found the beginning of what promises to be a virtual museum of a lost age in Thailand's history. From the remains of a junk believed to have sunk here 700 years ago, Thai Navy frogmen are retrieving hundreds of pieces of ancient pottery, and authorities plan to explore three more wrecks in the area.

While police boats keep away unauthorized treasure hunters, a team of 25 Thai Navy divers works in half-hour shifts 125 feet below the surface, periodically surfacing with a plate, bowl or urn with blue, pink or brown glaze glistening where the mud of centuries has been wiped away.

The pottery was produced during the Sukhothai era, which Thai regard as the end of their southward tribal migrations from China and the beginning of their emergence as a nation. The kilns were established by Chinese artisans near the empire's capital in what now is Northern Thailand, and their wares were traded around Southeast Asia.

The Fine Arts Department has similar pottery recovered from southern Thailand, archaeology division chief Bunchob Tietud said. But compared with the beautiful production of this period, Thailand has few artifacts under government protection. Sixteenth-century wars with Burma destroyed much of the national historical treasure, and in recent years smuggling has depleted many new discoveries.



"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"—An exhibition marking the bicentennial of the American Revolution will be seen in Europe next year. In this photo is a mockup of the show, designed by the Charles and Ray Eames office for the Bicentennial Revolution Administration, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York through a grant from IBM. First stop for the show: Grand Palais, Paris, Jan. 10.

## Paris Chic Set Gets a Drubbing

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 4 (HET).—Tout-Paris is a chic set which gets red carpet treatment in restaurants, nightclubs, expensive shops at premieres and galas.

For the first time, it also takes a beating in a recently published book, "Paris, Hélas, Paris," (Paris, Alas, Paris), by André Halimi, a journalist for the French radio and television network.

While Mr. Halimi is no Tom Wolfe, when it comes to social satire, he knows Tout-Paris. His opening line sets the tone: "One has to get rid of the Tout-Paris. The comedy has lasted long enough."

"But," he notes, "it's hard to ignore it. Those who try are fast brought back into the flock through endless, devious means such as cocktail parties, receptions, dinners and big premieres."

"Even serious writers succumb," he notes, "because Tout-Paris has many means of seduction: money, shrewdness, hypocrisy, flattery and even a few beautiful women."

"True," he says, "there are a few wilds, but with a few exceptions, their famous soires are deadly—and what's supposed to be a gathering of talented people is generally fake on all levels."

"Tout-Paris has its own language, morals, vocabulary and personal way of thinking, of looking at the world and at themselves. They meet at weddings, funerals—because, even dead, a Tout-Paris personage is worth something."

"They are mean but funny. They tear everybody apart, in-

cluding their best friends. They are invited everywhere. They pay nowhere."

The raison d'être of Tout-Paris, Mr. Halimi also says, is fear of solitude. Their parties must be jammed. People almost die from the crush. But the more there are, the more they will be convinced of their own importance.

He deplores the fact that Tout-Paris is invited to theater premieres because he feels they influence even the best critics. He suggests following the London pattern "where everyone, except the critics, pays for his seat."

When it comes to films, the Tout-Paris is equally shallow, according to Mr. Halimi. One only has to listen to their talk. A few quotes: "Whatever you want to say, Fellini is not as bad as all that."—"I saw him on television. God, he's ugly."—"One wonders how such a homely man can direct such handsome actors."

"Opposites attract, it's well known. Look at me. I married a Quasimodo."

The conversation at art openings is on the same level. "It's divine!" "How delicate!" "How sad!" "It's uneven!" then, all of a sudden, "Have you tasted the Scotch salmon?"

Tout-Paris, Mr. Halimi also writes, "falls into two categories: the rich and the poor. There are about 11,000 of them of whom some 3,000 live on subsidies, cocktail parties, of course, and introductions." That leads to another

chapter in which Mr. Halimi points out that all Tout-Paris parties have a professional angle. "Tout-Paris lives on the consumer society—he it the launching of a show, the promotion of some food brand, a winter resort or a new sailboat. Tout-Paris will turn out if there is food—and they will get discounts on the product."

Mr. Halimi also brings up the restaurants where Tout-Paris goes, not to eat, but to see and be seen. There are many, but Lipp, "where the proprietor takes care of those who are well-known," is No. 1. But Mr. Halimi approves. "The man (the proprietor) is right. He benefits from the masquerade."

"I had believed that Tout-Paris was going to be a victim of the 1968 events," Mr. Halimi writes. "But I was wrong. After some hard times, they bounced back, as arrogant and pretentious as ever."

Another dark statement: "Those people believe Paris is the center of the world. It's no longer the capital of anything."

But half way through the book, Mr. Halimi decides that, despite all the fakes reportedly created by Tout-Paris, things have a way of straightening themselves out. "One only has to read 10-year-old gossip columns to realize that names that were glorified then... where are they now?"

Which raises the question: Why do they bother?

### ON THE ARTS AGENDA

An exhibition of drawings by Maurice Sendak opened Nov. 30 at the Galerie Daniel Kell in Zurich, where it will continue until Jan. 11. The show coincides with the recent publication of Diogenes Verlag of the Grimm Brothers' Fairy Tales in an edition illustrated by Sendak. Of the 170 drawings in the show, all are for sale and 130 are illustrated in the catalogue.

Champs-Élysées. The production is the one that opened the season in Rouen, staged by Margherita Wallmann, designed by Pierre Simenon, and conducted by Paul Kuhn, with Gabriel Bacquier in the title part, and a cast also including André Esposito, Danielle Ferrier, Carlo Milisano and Gérard Serkoyan.

### Tourists in Romania

VIENNA, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Nearly 3,700,000 foreign tourists visited Romania this year, 350,000 more than in 1973, the Romanian news agency reported today.



London New York Tokyo Zurich

## Blowup in U.S. Country Music—Keeping Pop Singers Out

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4 (NYT).—Olivia Newton-John is an Australian vocalist who has spent most of her musical career singing English pop tunes.

But five weeks ago, having "crossed over" and joined the stampede to the Nashville sound

with a country-style record called "Let Me Be There," she was voted "top female vocalist of the year" by the Country Music Association, the major trade organization of pickin' and singin'.

Most artists and technicians working here said, well, that's show business. No matter that Miss Newton-John is basically a pop singer in a long white gown who goes around saying things like, "I enjoy country music, but I don't know much about it."

A few artists and technicians decided, however, that they would rather fight than see another pop or rock musician switch and steal the glory. Miss Newton-John is only the latest in a long line. Cracked Facade

persons who make their living as country music entertainers and who identify themselves primarily as such.

"We don't want somebody out of another field coming in and taking away what we've worked so hard for all year," says Johnny Paycheck, a singer who helped form the new group and one of a handful of members willing to talk openly about its grievances.

Billy Walker, another singer who helped set up ACE, worries about what he calls "the outside influence" now in country music. He adds: "We're mainly the people who made country music what it is today, trying to protect our business because we see it flaking off in thousands of directions. We're trying to keep it at home."

Sour grapes? Perhaps a few. But an association whose membership includes not only Paycheck and Walker but also Roy Acuff, Porter Wagoner, Conway Twitty, Tammy Wynette, Dolly Parton and 40 others of similar fame, is not exactly a collection of also-rans.

Sending this, the old trade association has vowed to work closely with the new group. There is even talk of a new "standard" for future awards.

Those musicians and technicians who saw Miss Newton-John's award as show biz reasoned that the choice had to be correct since it was made by the rank and file of the Country Music Association.

"That's democracy," said Jo Walker, the association's executive director.

"It is also the wave of the future and a sure sign that country music is alive and growing and unwilling to stagnate," added Bill Williams, the highly respected Nashville editor of Billboard, the news weekly of music.

The CMA membership is made up of that burgeoning band of people who pick, sing, record, sell and broadcast country tunes. Collectively, they have made the country sound the hottest thing in the song industry, moving it to the profitable musical middle with the addition of mad lyrics and pop instruments such as harps, drums and trumpet.

The people who formed the new association are also members of the CMA. Some have dirtied with modern sounds, but most tend to be traditionalists.

### Musical Dues

Many were out paying their musical dues in rowdy honky-tonks and at dusty state fairs when country was still being put down as "hillbilly," all nasal and scratchy, and Olivia Newton-John was just another kid growing up in a foreign land.

The blowup resulting from this clash of musical wills is embarrassing to both sides. Unlike other segments of the song industry, where bad-mouthing is a way of life, country musicians pride themselves not only on the folkiness of their tunes but also on their own friendly folkiness.

"We don't want to fight with our friends like a bunch of children. We just want to be a positive force," says Bill Anderson, a singer who is the official

spokesman of the new association.

Some say that the blowup was inevitable, that it has been building right along with the growing popularity of country music.

These people say that the lines were drawn that night four or five years ago when Kris Kristofferson, the Rhodes scholar dropout whose tell-it-like-it-is today lyrics have done as much as anything to make country mod, shuffled onto the stage of the Grand Ole Opry, all hirsute and layered in leather, and rasped acceptance for a "song of the year" award for "Sunday Morning Coming Down."

### A Record for Bonnard

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—A world record price for a painting by the French artist Pierre Bonnard was set here Monday night. The \$26,100 paid for a picture of a vase of flowers beat the artist's previous record by \$100.

"Andrea del Sarto" by Daniel Lesur, which had its premiere in 1969 at the Marseilles Opera and which has been mounted in a new production this year by the Théâtre des Arts de Rouen, will be given a single performance in Paris Dec. 16 at the Théâtre des

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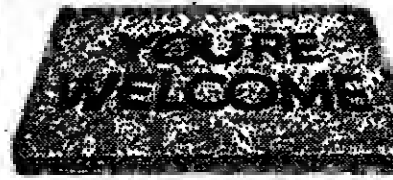
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## Spurring the Arms Race

President Ford now has confirmed that the Vladivostok agreement on strategic offensive nuclear arms legitimizes a further buildup, quantitative and qualitative, by both sides.

It is unlikely that the American buildup can be accomplished at present budget levels, despite the President's assertion to that effect. The Pentagon, in fact, expects a 25-per-cent increase in strategic arms spending over the next two or three years. Mr. Ford will hardly be able to oppose that. He proclaimed at his news conference not only a "right" but an "obligation" to increase the American strategic offensive missile and bomber forces to the new permitted levels of 2,400 delivery vehicles, of which 1,320 may be missiles equipped with MIRV multiple warheads. The United States now has about 2,200 delivery vehicles, about 800 of which are MIRV-tipped.

But the strategic arms take only about 18 per cent of the defense budget and cost is not the real issue, despite the many questions Mr. Ford was asked about it. Far more important is the effect the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) will have on the stability of nuclear deterrence and on the very doctrine of deterrence itself. About the only accomplishment here is the agreement to ban long-range air-mobile ballistic missiles. Otherwise, the new agreement seems almost calculated to increase instability. By vastly increasing the number of warheads, it enshrines the doctrine that a nuclear fighting capability is needed. Planning to fight a nuclear war, rather than merely to deter one, is certain to reduce the inhibitions against using nuclear arms.

The new agreement authorizes the Soviet Union to replace 1,320 of its existing inaccurate single-warhead ICBMs with new, more accurate MIRV missiles carrying an estimated 6,600 hydrogen warheads of a megaton or larger. Defense Secretary Schlesinger earlier this year warned the Congress that a small portion of such a force could threaten the American ICBM force with a pre-emptive "first strike" that might de-

stroy the bulk of this country's 1,054 land-based missiles, while the bulk of the Soviet force remained in reserve to deter American retaliation against Soviet cities.

Will the Pentagon now ask—what Mr. Schlesinger then asserted would be needed—authorization to build a "matching counterforce" capability? Development of a bigger Minuteman with three to four times the throw-weight—and warheads—of Minuteman-3 already is under way and it doubtless will now be accelerated. The President emphasized that the agreement permits this buildup if the Pentagon wants it and Congress approves.

A fundamental reassessment of the American strategic forces already is under way to determine the nature of the American buildup desired to match that now authorized for the Soviet Union. Ten Trident submarines, each costing more than a giant nuclear aircraft carrier, will be built if Congress approves, adding 240 MIRV missiles and perhaps 2,400 warheads.

More and more, the Vladivostok agreement appears to be an accord between the intermediary of the chiefs of government—to permit the buildups each desired. Apart from the high ceilings on aggregate numbers of delivery vehicles and MIRV missiles and the ban on air-mobiles, the only other limitations are those barring construction of new silos or enlargement of existing silos by more than 15 per cent. This provision of the 1972 interim agreement, now to be extended to 1985, retains the 300 limit on Russia's giant SS-9 and SS-18 missiles.

The qualitative arms race involving greater accuracy, higher yield-weight ratios, replacement of missiles and bombers by new generations of more advanced arms, and the introduction of land-mobile missiles and submarine-launched cruise missiles can go on unhindered. If this is "putting a cap on the arms race," then a shrimp can whistle—as a former Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, was fond of saying.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## It's Cold on Cyprus

The clock is ticking toward the Tuesday congressional deadline by which military aid and sale to Turkey must be halted unless the President certifies that the Turks are (1) moving to end their occupation of Cyprus and (2) respecting American laws restricting their use of American military equipment to self-defense. No one in the administration seriously contends that Ankara is doing either of these things. But the administration, figuring perhaps that the Greek-American lobby's pre-election heat is off, is trying in the new aid bill to continue military aid and sales anyway. The administration still fears that an aid cutoff could not only spoil what prospects there are on Cyprus but tip the Turks out of NATO into pro-Russian or pro-Arab "neutrality." The Congress, or some substantial part of it, still insists that its laws are meant to be enforced, not merely applied at administration convenience. More careful diplomacy last summer surely would have deterred or defused this institutional conflict—the dismal setting in which policy on Turkey must now be made.

Regardless of what happens on aid, the administration's efforts to soften Congress by inducing gestures of moderation from Turkey have been frustrated by the bitter continuing government crisis in Ankara. Ironically, the Turks might have found it easier to handle defeat on Cyprus than the victory which seems to have thrown them for a loop. Bulent Ecevit's political rivals simply refuse to give him the domestic leverage which his foreign-policy triumph would otherwise have brought. There is no government in Ankara. On their part, the Greeks have a government. They have as well the maturity in defeat to accept the consequences for the future of Cyprus. But they do not have, in Turkey, a diplomatic partner. Secretary of State Kissinger is still

running after a Cyprus settlement, and falling behind. To judge by information just made public by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the administration has put an extra amount of military equipment into the "pipeline" to Turkey so that, if the "cutoff" goes into effect on Tuesday, aid will flow for some time. This maneuver flouts the expressed will of the Congress but allows Mr. Kissinger to tell the Turks that the United States still has their best interests at heart.

If there is the slightest glimmer on Cyprus, it probably lies in the communal talks between interim President Glafkos Clerides, representative of the Greek-Cypriot majority, and Rauf Denkash, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot minority. They have been discussing not only humanitarian problems but the outlines of a political settlement as well. This is the channel which needs to be deepened. The Turks could perhaps make their own best contribution now simply by allowing Mr. Denkash to negotiate the best new communal and constitutional arrangements on Cyprus that he can get. He surely has the best interests of the Turkish Cypriots in mind but he has been kept on a tight leash by his mainland Turkish patrons. On the other side, the deepening of the Clerides-Denkash channel now depends heavily on Archbishop Makarios, who was deposed as president last July and who is expected to return to the island in a few days. It is a ticklish situation. Archbishop Makarios alone may have the political strength to induce Greek Cypriots to accept the concessions they will have to make in a new communal agreement. But his person and presence sharpen Turkish (and Turkish-Cypriot) fears and, to that extent, he may be a hindrance to the talks.

Meanwhile, a third of the population of Cyprus are still refugees. It is winter on the island, and it is cold.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Europe Self-Isolated

The five-sided figure that once formed the basis of U.S. foreign policy thinking and involved America, the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Europe has now in practice crystallized into a bipolar Moscow-Washington axis, after passing through a triangular phase involving China. Peking must by now have concluded that it served merely as a back door to Moscow and as a lever to impart motion to the bilateral negotiations between the nuclear superpowers. But Eu-

rope has been eliminated from the diagram even more radically than China, and no change in this situation seems possible as long as that continent fails to become an entity with capacity for action. Europe's urgent problem is not the creation of new institutions, however desirable that might be, but the miserable economic condition of some of its member states and its incapability to arrive at common policies on stability, energy, the fight against inflation and handling the balance-of-payments crisis.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

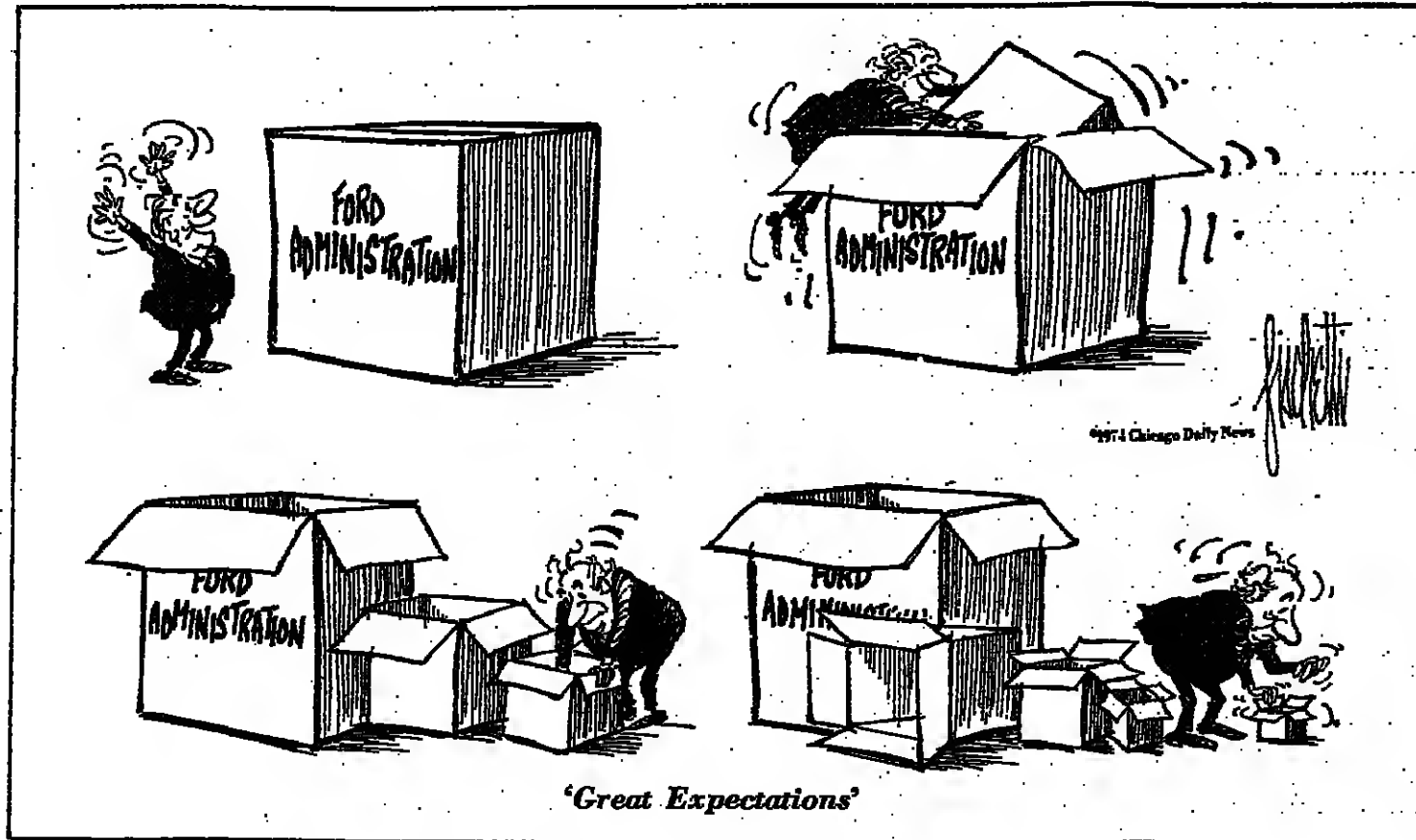
December 5, 1899

LONDON—It is not an exaggeration to say that the United Kingdom today is threatened by a very serious famine—not in the sense that the word is generally used, a scarcity of food, but a scarcity of the white paper upon which newspapers are printed. With the price of wood pulp from Norway and America at an all time high, the situation is serious with no immediate relief in sight.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—The defeat of the proposed child-labor amendment to the Constitution was due, not to opposition to the principle involved, but to popular disgust at the increasing tendency of the central government to interfere in matters lying normally within the jurisdiction of the individual states. The rebuke was just, unfortunate as is the fact that it delays a reform that is severely needed.



## Why Kissinger Failed in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Henry Kissinger left Peking with a flea in his ear, in the form of a terse, barely polite, four-sentence communiqué which compares unfavorably with previous such efforts. He is still wondering what hit him.

Kissinger went to Peking with some hope of registering real progress in U.S.-Chinese relations, and he was prepared to make certain concessions on such issues as Taiwan but only in exchange for Chinese concessions. But he found, by all accounts, that the Chinese leaders were not prepared to make any of the concessions that could have led to serious bargaining on Taiwan or on any other issues. Why?

The answer may be found in the recent moves toward some degree of reconciliation between China and Russia. What Moscow wants to prevent above all is the possibility that Peking might move closer to the United States. By giving Kissinger the cold shoulder, Peking is letting Moscow know that China might indeed refrain from too close a relationship with the United States—provided that the Kremlin pays the right price by accepting Peking's terms for "normalization."

### Important Parables

Peking's terms, as indicated in the recent Chinese message to Moscow, include an acceptance of the Soviet offer of a nonaggression treaty, in exchange for Soviet recognition of Chinese frontier claims. These are not the claims China has made for Soviet territory in Siberia on which Moscow says, Peking has designs. What is at issue between the two countries are small but often strategically important parcels of land on both sides of the border.

But Moscow, which has repeatedly told the Chinese that it was willing to make "minor adjustments" on the frontier, turned them down flat this time. It is not even willing to talk until the Chinese give up their "preconditions." This new firmness in the Kremlin, which in the past was always the one to make the advances for reconciliation to China, became apparent almost as soon as Peking began to respond to the Soviet feelers.

The Kremlin's new tactic might well be based on the belief that the Peking faction which favors reconciliation is so strong that all Moscow has to do is wait a little longer—perhaps until Mao dies—to get far better terms than it could get now. Any such information, which Moscow might have got from its own intelligence sources inside China, could be easily bolstered by the evidence available between the lines of the Chinese press. An article in the Peking Red Flag, the main party journal, which recently castigated Chinese leaders of 2,000 years ago for making territorial concessions to "the sarkap in the north" in order to avoid war, has now been followed by far more explicit articles about the issues in debate.

This time Red Flag has moved the "historical" debate to a more recent period, only 1,000 years back, when Emperor Wang An-shih wanted to defend the country against the perfidious "northerners" who bear an uncanny resemblance to the Russians of

today. Red Flag attacks with quite unhistorical venom the domestic challengers of Wang who "boasted the traitorous white flag" and wanted to abandon the borders to the enemy, believing that "there is no alternative to this course of action."

### An Alternative

There was an alternative, it maintains—to fight—and other articles describe in considerable detail the winning strategy that could be employed. This is the familiar Mao strategy of "luring the enemy deep," retreating before superior forces but fighting all the time to "annihilate" his manpower, and thus gradually changing "the balance of power." The strategic message is again conveyed in "historical" articles, dealing with the more recent war against Japan.

But again it is presented with so much animus, so beatified, so repeatedly, as to make it clear that the leaders who are attacked for opposing Mao's strategy in those far-off days have their opposite numbers in the Chinese leadership today. Other articles criticize the military for failing to obey the party, insist that the army must "absolutely" subordi-

nate itself to the party leadership and that "no change will be permitted" in this immutable principle. This makes it clear that the "peace" faction is to be found not only among the politicians but also in the army high command.

The opposite of "luring the enemy deep" is to fight him on the border, but there is no indication that this is how the Chinese leaders now under attack want to deal with the Russians. What they evidently want is to avoid war altogether and to let the Russians keep the areas in dispute, in order to strike a quick bargain in exchange for some long-term security guarantees. They even go so far, according to Red Flag, as to say that if these areas were to be abandoned by us promptly, the *hishia* (the ancient enemy) would feel grateful and peace would be assured in future years.

But to show weakness, to make concessions to appease the enemy, would only whet his appetite—or so Wang argued, according to Red Flag. Those who fell "on their knees" before the aggressor managed to secure only a "temporary" peace. Conciliation, said another article, "failed to prevent

aggression by the Hun." And yet another article inveighed against the "illusion" that there could be peace after the death of an emperor who has been repeatedly identified with Mao in the Chinese press.

### Moral of Story

The moral of the story, supported in the article on Wang by 57 historical footnotes, is that "since ancient times, states have perished because people sought peace on humiliating terms and accepted the domination of foreign powers." The article describes the "violent struggle" between Wang and the peace faction because, it says, this could help readers to distinguish between the policies of patriotism on the one hand, and national betrayal on the other, not only in the historical but also in the "contemporary" context. It could hardly have given a clearer exposition of the struggle taking place in Peking today.

After all this, it is little wonder that the Kremlin thinks it could get a better deal by waiting—and that Kissinger's journey to Peking was caught in the crosscurrents. Someone ought to have warned him. The evidence was there.

## Ford's 'Nice Guy' Leadership

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Ford's last news conference is an almost perfect illustration of his "struggle with himself in his new job. Confronted by devilish economic problems, he tried to say the American people should take the inflation, the recession and the energy crisis seriously, but not too seriously. It was a hard time, he suggested, and they shouldn't go fishing or go crazy. They should be sensible. They should sacrifice, but a big tax on gas, now supported by Henry Ford and General Motors, was probably too much.

There was something reassuring about his natural honesty, even when one answer seemed to contradict the next. He wanted the American people to do more, to sacrifice more, to cut down their consumption of gas, and turn down the lights. He said, maybe they were more willing to conserve energy than the President or the Congress were asking them to do, but they weren't doing enough voluntarily, and he didn't want to tax gas and oil to force them to do so.

"I have not been persuaded," he said, "that a 20-per-cent increase in the gas tax is the right answer. I was interested in the fact that we published today that the national economic problem, of the people agree with me [against a 20-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline] and don't agree with the various people who are advocating this; I think I'm on pretty solid ground."

But he's not on solid ground. Not with the people who are looking for hard decisions to deal with the national economic problem, not with the other free nations that are looking to Washington for a lead in dealing with inflation and unemployment. Not

even with members of his own cabinet, who are privately and sometimes even openly lobbying for mandatory controls—gas taxes, auto-weight taxes, etc.—to achieve the President's own goal of reducing "our importation of oil from overseas by a million barrels a day."

The President was undoubtedly right to come out against the present pessimistic mood in the capital and the country. Washington is in the dumps and is talking rubbish about loitering down into another depression like the 1930s. The country is not in danger of a psychological depression, and this is what President Ford, quite properly, was leaning against.

The comparison between 1974 and 1932, which intrigues so many amateur historians around here, is bad history and dangerous economics. We had between 15 and 17 million unemployed in 1932—compared with five or six million now.

In the fall of 1932, 34 million men, women and children in America were without any income whatsoever. The GNP that year was \$41 billion and now we are in the trillions. Farmers were selling their wheat then for less than 25 cents a bushel, and getting three cents a pound for their sugar.

Farmers were getting a dime a bushel for oats and a nickel a pound for cotton and wool. The average weekly wage for people who were lucky enough to have jobs was a little over \$16. So President Ford was quite right to insist that we stop talking about 1974 in terms of the Depression of the early 1930s.

Still President Ford continues to sound like the old partisan leader on Capitol Hill, as if he made by Mr. M'Bow to the General Conference.

"In an organization whose objectives relate to education, science and culture, we must avoid clashes of opinion which look as though they may develop into systematic confrontations; and perhaps even avoid the adoption of resolutions, which are liable to cause great bitterness in some quarters....

"Allow me to make an urgent appeal for tolerance and understanding. In the future, even if at first it seems impossible, we should seek through patient dialogue that consensus which should be the golden rule in an institution such as this."

ALBERTO OBLIGADO,  
Asst. Director General  
for Communication,  
UNESCO.

hadn't quite moved downtown to the White House and taken over the presidency. He talks about popularity polls as if they were a guide to leadership, and about his goals as if they had no connection to his policies.

More important, the gap between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's public definition of the national energy problem and the President's definition of what should be done about it is wide and startling. In his recent speech at the University of Chicago, Kissinger talked about "discipline," not only in the United States but in all the oil-consuming countries; about reducing U.S. oil imports from seven million barrels a day to no more than one million barrels a day, and doing whatever was necessary to achieve these goals.

President Ford, however, without differing from this objective, insists on voluntary means of achieving it while conceding that the voluntary way is not working. In short, he is still talking in the White House like a political leader on Capitol Hill, insisting on his objectives but citing the popularity polls as a justification for his easy compromises.

In fairness, Mr. Ford has a dilemma: How to deal with the rampant pessimism of Washington, without resorting to outrageous optimism on both the economy and the strategic arms control agreement he has just negotiated with the Russians.

His latest news conference merely brought all this to the fore. He is so honest that he disarms everybody who lived through the devious Nixon era, but he still has a problem. For he is counting on voluntary sacrifice to solve his economic problems, while conceding that it isn't really working, and insisting that he is not ready for compulsory controls.

Ford, the Republican leader in Congress, could fiddle with all this, but as President he will soon have to decide whether his voluntary system is working or not.

## Schmidt Says No. 1 Problem Is Economic

By Joseph Kraft

BONN—"I feel like a man preaching 'strong drink' to the Salvation Army," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said when he visited Britain last weekend. The same phrase, judging by what he told me in an interview here in Bonn this week, applies to his visit to the United States, which begins today.

For the Chancellor—who is one of the tiny handful of truly strong leaders left in office—wants the United States to reassert its traditional economic leadership in the world. But it is a question whether he can convince an American administration, burdened by internal problems and grown accustomed to confusing diplomatic theatricals with international leadership.

As Mr. Schmidt sees matters, the No. 1 international problem is economic. There is "already a worldwide recession," he says. "The problem is to prevent it from becoming a worldwide depression."

The Chancellor does not see any single policy applicable for all countries. He thinks Britain, France and Italy—states primarily troubled by inflation—should have restrictive economic policies.

### Unemployment

He thinks the United States and Germany, countries chiefly troubled by unemployment, should stimulate their economies. While once worried that the Ford administration was following too restrictive a policy, he now seems to believe that though the rhetoric may be restrictive the reality tends to spur business. "The dish is hot in the kitchen," he said of anti-inflation measures in America, "but cold by the time it gets to the table."

The Chancellor, however, does not believe any national policies can work without concerted action on oil. "Unless oil prices become stabilized and known and predictable," the Chancellor told me, "there will be so much uncertainty that recession will slip into depression."

When it comes to preventing the danger, Mr. Schmidt agrees with Secretary Kissinger that the oil-consuming countries first need to work out joint policies for conserving energy, developing replacement fuels and investing oil revenues. Only then should they sit down with the oil producers. "We cannot just have a meeting before Christmas based on good will and no homework," he said.

But he has reservations about Kissinger's most recent scheme for a special \$25-billion credit facility whereby oil revenues would be channeled to weaker countries. The Chancellor thinks too much of this liability will fall on the United States and West Germany. "The risks," he says, "ought to be shared by the oil producers, not borne exclusively by the healthy consuming countries."

Furthermore, the Chancellor is concerned that the Kissinger approach concentrates too much on cooperation to the point of never having a dialogue with the producers. "It worries me," Mr. Schmidt says, "that so little effort has been given to reach a meeting of minds between oil consumers and oil producers."

The Chancellor, accordingly, wants to mediate between the United States, which has concentrated on organizing the oil consumers, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has been calling for an immediate dialogue with the producers—a dialogue that would feature France, naturally, as arbiter between producers and consumers. I hope, the Chancellor says, to be a "bridge" between the French and the Americans on oil.

### Shooting Higher

In fact, the Chancellor is shooting much higher than that. He is not happy about an America which deals with international economic matters only as a kind of afterthought to détente and the Near East. He truly believes the economic problem has priority.

By trying to serve as "bridge" between Washington and France, the Chancellor is clearing the way for the United States to resume its traditional postwar role as the leader of the world economy. The test of his visit is whether President Ford and Secretary Kissinger will accept what truly is their primary international responsibility.

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## 1s Price Fall Continues

## Sugar Broker Expelled By Paris Trade Group

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The guild of a Paris sugar-dealing company from France's main commodities market here today sightened nervousness on world sugar trading floors and pushed international prices down further. The announcement of the "sugar" expulsion came from the Paris Commodity Traders' Association amid reports of massive sales of several hundred million tons.

The Paris sugar market remained closed for the second successive day, as the association's hard-grappled with the problem of how to meet the losses and reserve France's international status as a sugar-trading center. Until yesterday's decision to expel a white refined sugar seller, the market had been open for 10 days.

At the top end of the market, involving sugar for delivery next year, prices fell by as much as 10 per cent as dealers tried to load their holdings but failed to find a single buyer.

The brokerage firm expelled was the Nakagawa company, which yesterday had more than half of the total 3,000 outstanding contracts in the market.

The company was expelled because of its inability to put up a stable cover guarantee re-

quired on speculative contracts, the traders' association said.

The cover guarantees had recently been increased in a bid to control the flood of speculative funds pouring into the market from investors disillusioned with the poor state of the Paris stock market.

## London Price Drops

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The London daily price for raw sugar today dropped \$20 a long ton to \$480, continuing a two-week downturn from the record high of \$550 set on Nov. 21.

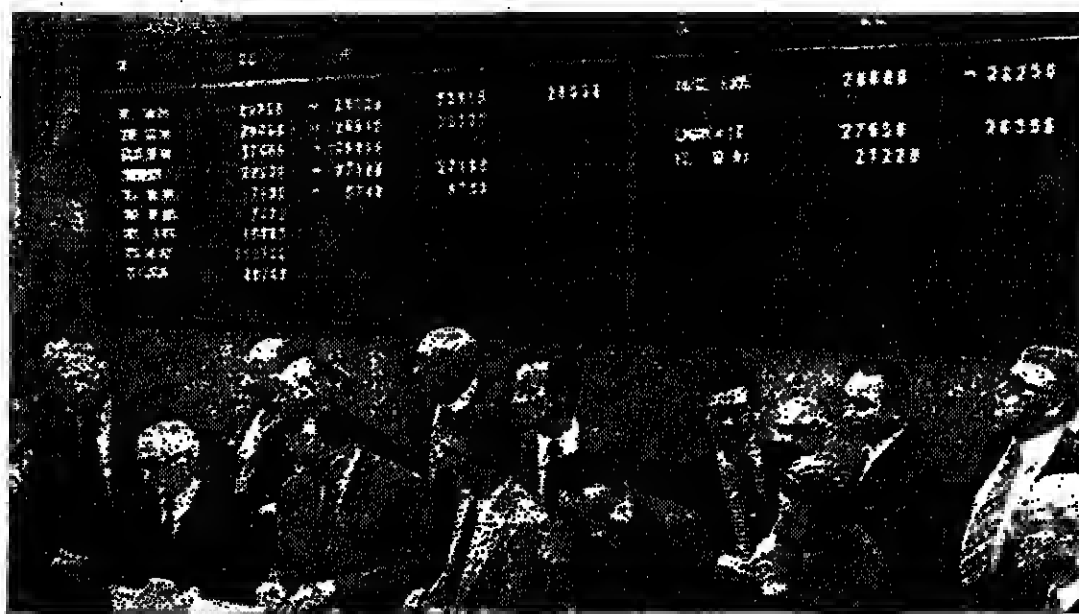
All terminal market prices remained limit down, seller.

In New York, the March world sugar futures traded at 47.20 cents a pound, down the 3 cents daily limit for the ninth consecutive day.

## EEC Purchase Set

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market has asked world sugar producers to name their price for the supply of 200,000 tons of the commodity to the EEC. Almost all of the imports will go to sugar-short Britain.

The EEC, which recently guaranteed adequate sugar supplies for all nine member states, will accept the lowest offers made over the next week.



GLOOM—Faces are grim on Paris Bourse Wednesday as price of gold plunges again.

## South Africa May Cut Supply of Gold

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 4 (AP).—South Africa might withhold more gold from the free market, Finance Minister Nicolaas Diederichs said today.

He was reacting to the U.S. Treasury announcement yesterday that it is to auction two million ounces of bullion on Jan. 6.

Mr. Diederichs said the country's gold sales policy would continue normally but "we shall consider our attitude in the light of developing circumstances."

"We in South Africa, as the world's greatest producers of gold, have never played the market in the sense that we deliberately withhold gold to increase the price," the minister said.

Mr. Diederichs said he did not believe the United States would continue selling gold from its official holdings as "they will realize that in the uncertain economic age it is not a wise thing to discard one of your most important assets."

"It does demonstrate American concern as to what level the gold price might reach after Jan. 1.

Because of this they have had to take this step to keep the price down," he said.

Mr. Diederichs added that he believes most of the two million ounces will remain in the United States.

Dollar, Gold Decline  
LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar's exchange rate and gold prices declined in Europe

## Dutch Firms' Shares Rise On Arab Rumor

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Share prices of Dutch multinationals gained today on European stock markets on unconfirmed rumors that Arab oil producers might be planning to buy shares in Philips Lamp.

On the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Philips gained 0.90 guilder to 22.10, and shares of the electrical concern also rose in London and Paris.

Philips declined to comment on the rumors, but shares of Royal Dutch and Unilever also were higher, apparently in sympathy with the rise in Philips shares.

Philips shares in London have risen to 655 pence, up about 70 pence in two days.

One broker, questioning the origin of the rumors, said it was possible that "somebody is trying to talk the shares up."

## U.K. Car Exports Rise 36 Per Cent

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Britain's motor industry boosted its exports 36 per cent in October compared with the same month last year to £188 million, according to official figures.

For the first 10 months of 1974 exports were up 17 per cent to a record £1,534 billion, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders reports.

On imports, the figures for October were up 5 per cent at \$83 million and the 10-month total was up 10 per cent at \$655 million.

## Norway's Payments Gap

OSLO, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Norway's current account balance of payments deficit rose to 730 million crowns (\$136 million) in September from 200 million crowns in August but was lower than the \$30-million deficit in September, 1973, the National Bureau of Statistics said today.

today with dealers in both markets reporting brisk turnover.

Gold declined to \$170.50 an ounce at the London morning fixing from \$183 yesterday afternoon before the Treasury announcement concerning gold sales.

Nevertheless, the price recovered to \$174.25 at the afternoon fixing and later rose to an average of \$174.75, down \$2.75 from the same time yesterday.

In Zurich, gold closed at \$174.20 down from \$183.25 yesterday, while in Paris it closed at \$177.65, down from \$187.93 yesterday.

The dollar dropped to 2.4780 marks from 2.5010, while declining proportionately more against the Swiss franc to 2.6725 from 2.7250.

The rate also fell to a 1974 low against the French franc, declining to 4.6185 from 4.6235.

Sterling rose to \$3.285 from \$3.2340.

## U.S. Building Contracts Fall By 18 Per Cent in October

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Contracts for future U.S. construction plunged to \$7.33 billion in October, down 18 per cent from \$8.81 billion in the year-earlier month, the F. W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Corp. said yesterday.

The seasonally-adjusted Dodge index—an indicator of month-to-month trends in new construction—fell off the table in October, according to George Christie, vice-president and chief economist for Dodge.

The Dodge index, which uses 100 as a base level for value of the seasonally-adjusted construction contracts in 1967, dropped to 148 in October, compared with 187 in September and 170 in August. The latest month's index was the lowest reading in three years.

This suggests that nonresidential construction may be heading the way of the already depressed housing market, Mr. Christie said. Until recently, the severe losses in residential building contracts had been largely offset by strong gains in industrial, institutional and other types of nonresidential work, he added.

In October, contracts for nonresidential buildings, such as office buildings, at \$2.71 billion, barely exceeded their year-earlier value of \$2.68 billion.

Meanwhile, the bottom fell out of nonbuilding construction such as contracts for utility facilities and highways. At \$2.06 billion, such contracts were off 19 per

## But Buyers See Slump's End in 1975

## U.S. Firms Cut Spending Plans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Business is slowing down plans for capacity expansion, the U.S. government reported today, clouding prospects for any strong economic recovery in the near future.

Spending on new capital facilities such as factories and machinery is the key to creation of new jobs and increased production to exert downward pressure on prices. So far in the slump, capital spending had been one of the strongest factors in the economy.

But the latest quarterly report from the Commerce Department showed that businessmen apparently are joining consumers in cutting back spending plans.

For the first half of next year, the department estimated capital spending will total an annual rate of \$118.8 billion, an increase of 8.5 per cent above the first half of this year, and 4 per cent above the last half of the year.

## Slower Growth

Although the total planned spending represents an increase, the rate of growth is below the 12.2-per-cent jump expected for all of this year. When compensation is made for the inflation that has eroded the buying power of the 1975 dollars, next year's plans would represent a drop in the actual volume of new equipment purchased, the department said.

In addition, capital expansion during the last half of this year also will show a real drop, despite increased spending.

In its last report in September, the Commerce Department projected capital spending equivalent to an annual rate of \$113 billion between July and September this year and \$116.3 billion in the last three months of the year.

Actual spending from July

through September turned out to be 1 per cent higher, at \$113.99 billion, but the department revised downward by 1.5 per cent, to \$114.4 billion, business spending plans for the last three months of this year.

Industries which raised spending plans this year included the primary metal, chemical and petroleum industries. The transportation equipment, stone, clay, glass and paper industries trimmed back spending plans.

Next year's plans for expanded capital spending are mainly among nondurable goods industries such as paper, chemical and petroleum as well as airlines and gas utilities, the department said.

## End of Slump Seen

In another report today, purchasing managers said the recession should bottom out in the second half of 1975.

Until then, however, further

deterioration of the economy is likely, according to a National Association of Purchasing Management Inc. survey.

Z. F. Andrews, an official of the trade group, said recession, rather than inflation, is now the nation's main problem.

Mr. Andrews said 52 per cent of purchasing agents believe prices will be stable or will decline in the first half of next year. Meanwhile unemployment is rising and "the government probably won't be able to keep unemployment below 7 per cent in 1975."

He said corporations are liquidating inventories at a rapid pace and many companies indicate they will start cancelling forward orders for supplies. Shortages of key industrial materials "are beginning to disappear," but Mr. Andrews said demand is still there and when the economy heats up again shortages could reappear.

## Big Board Prices End Mixed With Investors on Sidelines

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today with investors awaiting final results of the U.S. coal miners' contract vote.

While the Dow Jones industrial average tacked on 2.03 to 888.64, about 675 issues declined to 820 gains. At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 3.83.

Volume totaled 12.58 million shares compared with 13.62 million yesterday.

The market failed to rally on indications of approval of the coal contract both in early trading and late in the session. Brokers said that investors wanted certain news rather than indications. Final results are due tomorrow and some analysts said investors were aware that even if the coal strike ended soon, the economy would continue in a deepening recession.

Analysts added that some firmness was contributed to the market by Treasury Secretary William Simon's statement that a tax cut is "certainly" on the list of presidential economic options.

Alcoa was a big loser, dropping 3 3/4 to 27 1/8. Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette said it is telling clients to consider sale of the issue, citing in part the impact on Alcoa's earnings of increased bauxite taxes.

The brokerage house said it does not think Alcoa will have sufficient reserves to cover the fourth-quarter taxes. The problem could hurt earnings significantly, it added. Other brokers also were said to be bearish on the stock.

## French Import Prices Up

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The price index of raw materials imported by France, based on international rates in pounds and dollars, rose 1 per cent in October to 195.0 from 193.9 in September, figures published today by the statistical institute showed. The index, based on 100 equalling 1965, compared with 197.2 in October last year.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## THE "COMMERCIAL UNION" OF LONDON,

one of the first insurance companies in Europe, recently took a 42% share of ownership in the "Société des Hôtels de l'Etoile" (S.H.E.).

The S.H.E., having abandoned its hotel activities, will manage the real estate investments of the Commercial Union in France.

Peter READMAN and Alec EMMOTT, of the Commercial Union, will be on the Board of Directors of the S.H.E.



Brian McGillivray



M. P. Corrigan

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Brian McGillivray has been appointed to the new position of group co-ordinator, international, at National Freight Corp. Mr. McGillivray, who joined the NFC in 1971, has been managing director of its subsidiary, Tank-Sight Ltd., since 1972. As group coordinator, he will be responsible for the European and other international activities of the FC.

M.P. Corrigan has been appointed vice-president, administration and finance, of Warner-Lambert Europe. Mr. Corrigan was formerly vice-president, finance, of a European consumer products division of the Singer sewing machine company.

Peter Belmont, formerly of Banco Lar Brasileiro in Brazil, is joined Libra Bank Ltd. in London as general manager, finance.

Wobeco Holding Co. (Luxembourg) has elected Jeffrey Howles, resident and chief executive officer of the Wobeco Group as its chairman. Mr. Howles was the group from Bank of Mexico, where he has been general vice-president and responsible for the bank's operations in Britain, Africa and Scandinavia.

The new financial director of Chemical Europe is Herbert Wegmeyer. His responsibilities include financial planning, treasury management, insurance and investor relations. Mr. Wegmeyer has served as treasurer of Chemical Europe since October 1973.

Maria Dargel has been appointed to the new position of general

## Official Approval Seen in Merger Of Belgian Banks

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Plans of Banque de Bruxelles and Banque Lambert, two major Belgian banks, have been approved by the government and the country's banking commission, authoritative banking sources reported today.

There was no immediate confirmation available from the two banks, but spokesmen for both said there will be a press conference tomorrow afternoon.

If merged, the two would form a unit with a combined balance-sheet total of around 370 billion francs, close to that of Belgium's largest bank, Société Générale de Banque, which had a balance sheet total of 374.5 billion francs at the end of 1973.

manager of European plants for Caterpillar Tractor Co., while continuing as managing director of the company in Britain. In his new position he is responsible for five manufacturing plants in Belgium, France and Britain.

Peter Menkhoff, director of Du Pont's socialist states liaison office in Vienna, has been appointed director and senior representative of Du Pont's new business office in Moscow.

First National City Bank has appointed Oedro Grant, Brian Kiseack and Jacques Levy vice-presidents. Mr. Grant is a director of the bank's international investment services for the Middle East and Africa, while Mr. Kiseack is the group head responsible for the bank's corporate banking group in Britain. Mr. Levy is in charge of the bank's treasury operation in the Benelux countries.

Brian Livsey has assumed responsibility for Citicorp Leasing International Inc.'s European division, which includes Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Livsey is managing director of Citicorp Leasing International Inc.



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## In World Cup Event

## Austrian Wins Ski Season's Opener

By Samuel Abi



Hiltrud Drexel on her way to World Cup victory yesterday.

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Hiltrud Drexel said she had "an absolutely flawless race" and Annemarie Froelich-Moser admitted she had made a mistake, so Drexel won the women's downhill race here today as the World Cup skiing season opened and Froelich, the defending champion, finished seventh.

Drexel, a 24-year-old Austrian, was an easy victor in one minute, 25 seconds and 90/100ths of a second, the only skier to break 1:25. The race was run over a course 7,053 feet long with a vertical descent of 1,820 feet.

Finishing second was Bernadette Zurbriggen, 18, of Switzerland, in 1:26.16; third was Danielle Debernard, 20, of France, in 1:26.74.

Cindy Nelson, 19, of the United States was fourth in 1:28.76—the second best downhill finish for a U.S. skier in World Cup history. Nelson also holds the best U.S. finish, a victory last Jan. 13 in the downhill race at Grindelwald, Switzerland, when she gave Froelich her first defeat in two years.

"Quite Satisfied"

Another member of the U.S. team, Kim Mumford, 19, finished 10th in 1:27.79 in her first World Cup race. Hank Tauber, director of the U.S. Alpine team, said that he was "quite satisfied with the results, especially because it was the first race of the season." He added that he was "particularly pleased with" Mumford's finish.

Mumford said that the course had been "beautiful, pretty smooth" and that she "had never expected to do so well." Nelson, one of the favorites after she won the first trial run yesterday in 1:26.73, said that she had trouble on the course's two S-turns, leaning inside on the first and going late into the second. "I didn't turn very well," she admitted.

Explaining her victory, Drexel said with stunning honesty, "I had an absolutely flawless race. I didn't make a mistake. I went absolutely flat out."

She has been in World Cup competition since 1968 and finished in the top 10 in the last four seasons, although she was only ninth among the women last season. This was her first World Cup victory since 1972.

Starting eighth in the race over hard snow and under a sunny, cloudless sky, Drexel posted the best intermediate time, 57.55 seconds, on the way to victory. Closest to her in the intermediate time was Zurbriggen, in 57.83. The Swiss skier was 24th in World Cup competition last season, but much is expected of her this year.

The third-place finisher, Debernard, led a strong showing by the reconstituted French women's team, which was purged last year.

As a player, tournament director Billy Talbot hates to see the grass go. He says most tournament players like the near-perfect grass at Wimbledon and in Australia. But as a modern tournament director he recognizes perfect courts are unobtainable in New York, where the humidity is high and apartment towers built nearby more or less recently spew devastating fuel oil fumes over the courts.

"Players are different now, too," he says. "There are so many good ones. With all the prize money involved, we're getting more real athletes into the game than we used to. They're all big and they all chew and scratch up the courts with their aggressive styles. In the old days, we used to get down maybe to the last eight before we had competitors like that."

## Hallowed Turf of Forest Hills sn't Going—It's Already Gone

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—He has caught up with what tennis purists used to call the hallowed turf of Forest Hills.

Artificial courts are replacing the once-beautiful grass areas of the West Side Tennis Club, where Tilden, Cochran, Lacombe, Ken Wilis, Vines, Perry and dge spread the fame of Forest Hills around the world, beginning in 1933.

What modern players said about "hallowed turf" is unprintable. In recent years, because of pollution and a change in the play, the grass at West Side is eroded to the point of being almost unplayable even in the early rounds.

A bare announcement last month noted that next fall's U.S. Open would be played on "Har-Tru" courts of a slate, clay-like surface instead of the traditional grass. The players, bitter at years of chasing bad bounces or no bounces at all, on chewed-up turf, forced the change.

West Side and the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, sponsors of the U.S. Open, will spend more than \$350,000 on the new courts and temporary stands that could increase seating in the stadium by 4,000 or 5,000 for a total of close to 20,000.

Protection Game

As a player, tournament director Billy Talbot hates to see the grass go. He says most tournament players like the near-perfect grass at Wimbledon and in Australia. But as a modern tournament director he recognizes perfect courts are unobtainable in New York, where the humidity is high and apartment towers built nearby more or less recently spew devastating fuel oil fumes over the courts.

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College Basketball

EAST

UConn 77, Rhode Island 55.

East Carolina 58, Drexel 54.

Georgia Tech 70, Loyola (Md.) 64.

Indiana 55, Penn. State 78.

Marquette 66, St. Louis 52.

North Carolina 72, Wake Forest 62.

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